OVERSEAS

The Monthly Journal of the
OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

Vol VI No 66 JULY, 1921

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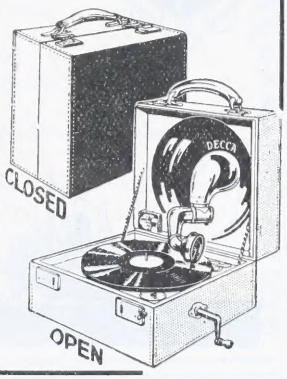

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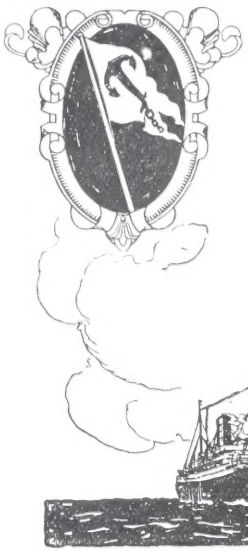

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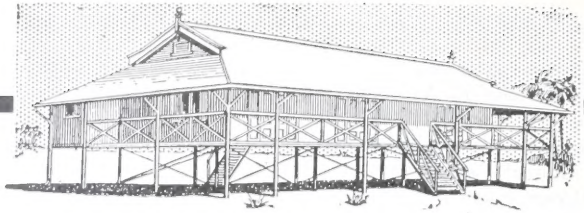

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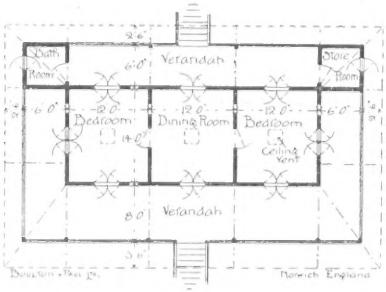

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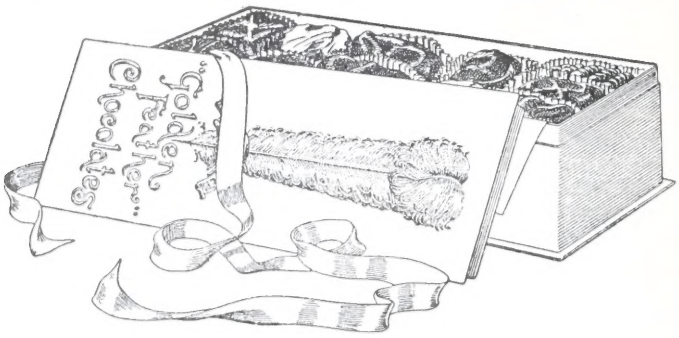

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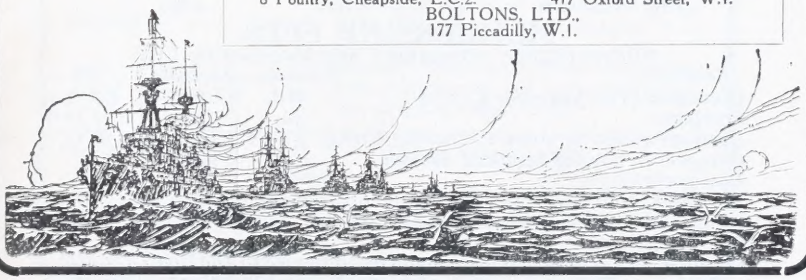

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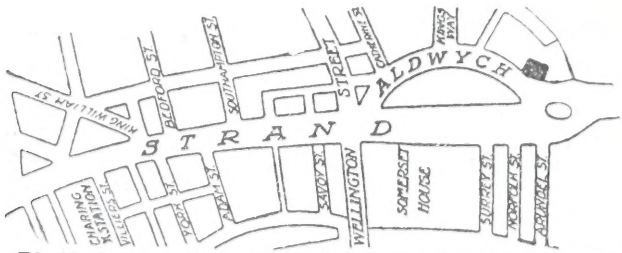

The black square shows the building in which the Over-Seas Club Premises are situated.

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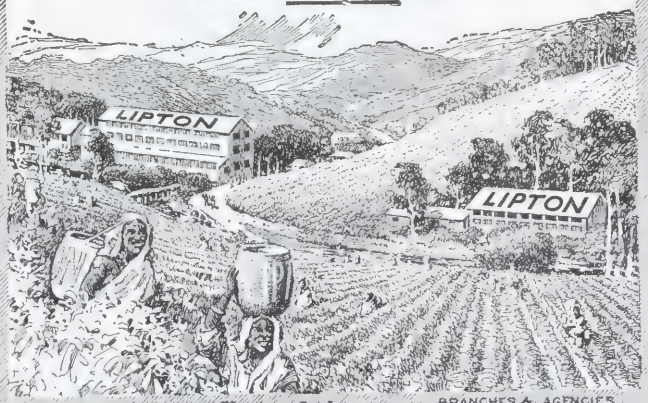

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Madras	Tuticorin					
Karachi	Cochin (S. India)	Colombo	Nairobi			
Cawnpore	Chittagong	Kandy	Nakuru	British E.A.	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga	Tanganyika Territory.
Lahore	Rangoon	Newera Eliya	Kisumu			

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	**£2,000,000**
RESERVE FUND	**£2,500,000**

The Bank conducts every description of Eastern Banking business.

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836. SANCTIONED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.)

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Agencies are open at 3,085 Post Offices in the Commonwealth. Special facilities for the remittance of Settlers' Funds.

On 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

Savings Bank Balances	£35,346,958
General Bank Balances	£27,153,311
Note Issue Department	£58,972,837
Other items	£12,567,705
	£134,040,809

London Office: 36-41, New Broad St., E.C. C. A. B. CAMPION, London Manager.
Also at Australia House, Strand W.C.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817. London Office: 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital ...	**£4,931,100**
Reserve Fund ...	**3,350,000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	**4,931,100**
	£13,212,200

Aggregate Assets, 30th Sept., 1920 ... ... £72,467,795 2s. 3d.

The London office Issues drafts on demand on its Head Office and branches in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji and Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application, and conducts every description of Australasian banking business. H. MELDRUM, Acting Manager.

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Prices:—White ground: **5/-** for 12 doz., **3/9** for 6 doz., **2/9** for 3 doz.
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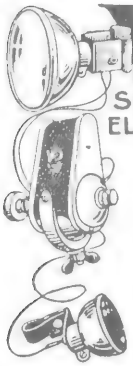

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Mr. Archie Wade, Morton Rd., Pilley, near Chesterfield, 4/4/20.—"It may interest you to know that I bought the present Voltalite in September, 1916, during which time I have cycled 6,000 miles, quite 50 per cent. of which was at night riding, and it has never failed me yet."

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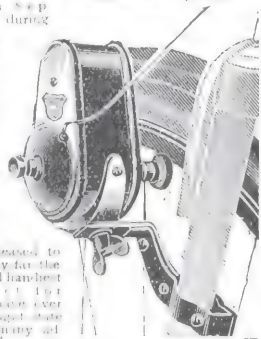

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Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the greatest Empire in the world, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

OBJECTS OF THE OVER-SEAS CLUB. (1) To help one another. (2) To render individual service to our Empire. (3) To maintain the power of the Empire and to hold to its best traditions. (4) To draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over.

RULES. On receipt of subscription the Annual Membership Card will be forwarded for the current year. The Central Council reserves to itself the right of returning his or her subscription to any individual should it desire to do so, or of refusing to renew any subscription.

The headquarters of The Over-Seas Club are situated in the General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, exactly opposite the new buildings of the Commonwealth of Australia, in the very heart of London.

The premises consist of reading and writing rooms, ladies' room, smoking room, lounge, information bureau, and the headquarters executive offices of the organization.

All communications must be addressed to the Hon. Organizer of the Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, England.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

(ASSOCIATED WITH THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE)

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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(including use of London Club Rooms),
RESIDENTS OVERSEAS ONLY.

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General Buildings, Aldwych, LONDON, W.C.2.

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE, including Entrance Fee and Life Subscription to Magazine... ...	£7 7 0

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I enclose remittance, as particulars above £

Please strike out the lines which do not apply.

Members are requested to notify the Hon. Organizer, The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, England, of all changes of address.

Remittances should be crossed "COUTTS & CO."

Signed.....
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

Occupation.....

Birthplace.....

Address.....

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Proposed by.....

(Proposer should be a Member of the Over Seas Club and Patriotic League, or a J.P., Officer in H.M. Forces, Minister of Religion, Bank Manager, or prominent business man.)

CLUB BADGES. The badge for members is enamelled in two colours, red and white, forming the letters "O.S." denoting The Over-Seas Club. Badges can be supplied in the form of a pendant, brooch, safety-pin brooch, tie-pin, or button, from one shilling and sixpence upwards. The Club Badge can also be obtained in gold and silver. All prices quoted include Postage.

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Metal—Pendant, Brooch, Button or Pin ...	0	1	6
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Pendant, Brooch or Pin	1	1	0
Button, with solid gold shank and base			
Safety Pin Brooch with solid gold pin and catch	1	5	0
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Pendant, Brooch or Pin	1	10	0
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Safety Pin Brooch with solid gold pin and catch	2	0	0

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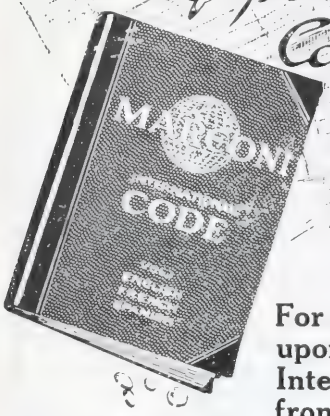

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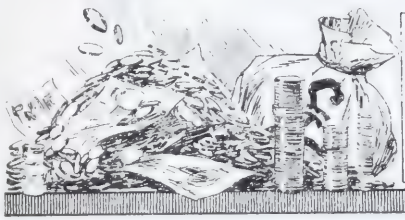

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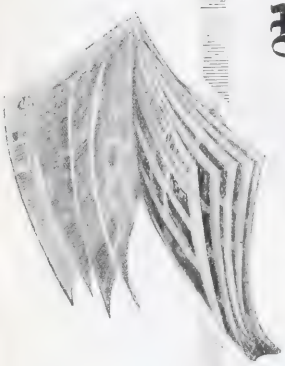

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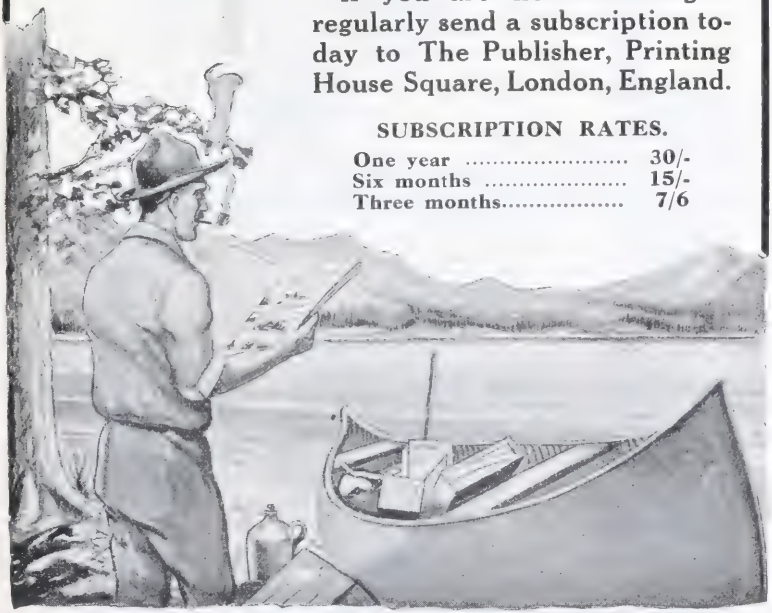

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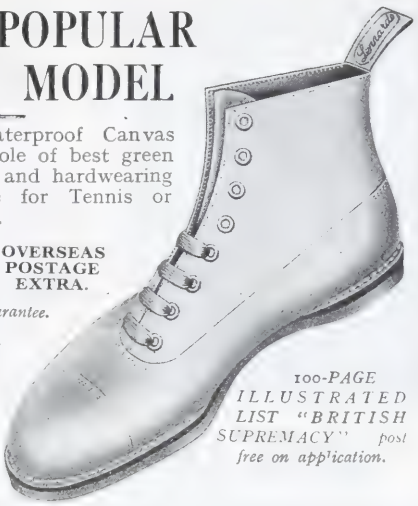

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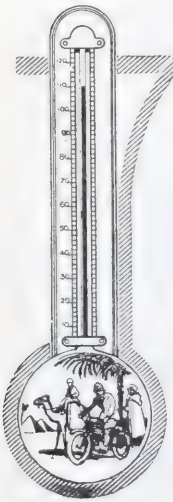

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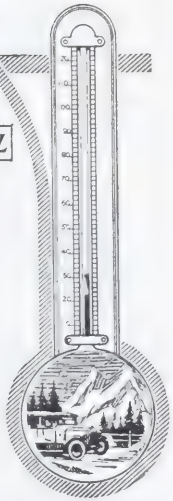

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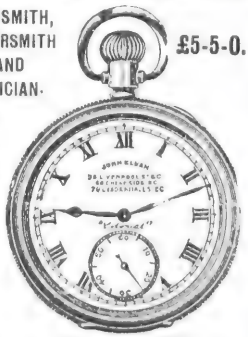

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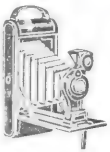

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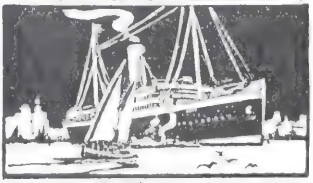

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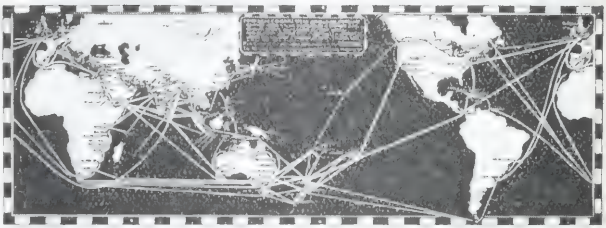

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Founded and Edited by
EVELYN · WRENCH

GENERAL · BUILDINGS · ALDWYCH · LONDON

Vol. VI. No. 66. July, 1921.

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

"THE MISERABLE SQUABBLE."—This is the third Monthly Letter I have written to you since the commencement of the coal stoppage, and we are now well into the tenth week of the industrial paralysis, which is gradually creeping further and further afield. Over four million of our fellow-citizens are without work, and a few more weeks such as those of May and early June, and we shall have an army of workless as numerous as that with which we fought Germany and her allies!

This "miserable squabble," as Mr. Garvin terms it, is becoming a gigantic crime against the community, and all parties concerned have a terrible responsibility. "This miserable, gigantic, needless squabble," writes Mr. Garvin in the *Observer*, "an affair bungled from the start by all concerned—Ministers, owners and miners alike—has become a colossal crime against the permanent and vital interests of our country as a whole and against those of all its people."

HOW TO WIN PEACE.—Finding the path to peace in our present industrial civil war is by far the most important issue before the country, and unless we can find a way out appalling suffering must lie ahead—a disaster which would bring down all of us, Government, capital and labour.

By hook or by crook the Government and Parliament must hammer out some form of an industrial arbitration court which will command confidence on both sides and enable us to get back to work. Once more I cannot refrain from quoting from Mr. Garvin, and I am only sorry that the readers of "Overseas" cannot enjoy the privilege of reading his masterly survey of the situation in the *Observer*:—

> "In a society like ours it is insane that wages disputes cannot be settled in the last resort by an accepted system of arbitration. Lower wages, without willing output, never will restore our industrial stability and competitive success.

My Monthly Letter.

Pending Government action, local conferences between employers and employed ought to be summoned all over the country by the initiative of public-spirited citizens or committees. There is still time to win the peace as there was in 1917 to win the War. But now, as then, there is limited time, and no more."

LORD LONDONDERRY'S PROPOSAL.—Of the many suggestions as to the reorganisation of the coal industry none has been more widely discussed than that of Lord Londonderry, who, by the way, is a Life-Member of the Over-Seas Club. It will be seen that he realises how wasteful have been our methods in the past, and he advocates amalgamation by district. We may or may not agree with his proposals, but suggestions of this kind which seek to face facts are all to the good ; our only regret is that a greater attempt to ventilate the rival points of view was not made while the miners were still at work.

"At the present moment," writes Lord Londonderry, "there are over 3,000 mines in the United Kingdom, controlled by over 1,400 undertakings. The organisation in districts of these same mines must result in the reduction of overhead charges and the cost of the distribution of the coal.

"I am firmly convinced that, to bring about a large reduction in the price of coal, we should not assume that it is necessary to reduce unduly the wages of the miners. I hope this may not be necessary, for the reason that an inadequate wage would produce such unrest and discontent as would destroy the chance of success of my proposition. The price of coal must be reduced, and the output per miner, which in the last few years has declined to such an astonishing degree as to demand the closest possible examination of the facts, must be increased."

Here let us leave this difficult problem, and let us hope that before another issue of "Overseas" appears we shall be on the road to industrial peace.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH ARMY IN IRELAND.—The columns of "Overseas" have on several occasions recorded disapproval of some of the acts of the agents of the Crown in Ireland during the past twelve months—acts which are no longer denied in high places. But a gross injustice would be done to the British Army if critics did not make clear that the forces of the Crown in Ireland must not be lumped together. The "Black and Tans" auxiliary force, a hastily raised body without the advantage of army discipline or prestige, has contained units which have been responsible for certain regrettable incidents, though latterly much stricter discipline has been enforced, and, despite extreme provocation, there has been a great improvement.

OVERSEAS

My Monthly Letter.

But as to the conduct of the British Army in Ireland which has nothing to do with the auxiliaries or police, there can be no two opinions. The *Daily Mail* did well to pay a tribute to its conduct under circumstances of appalling difficulty. "They"—meaning the officers and men of the British Army in Ireland—"have been plunged into circumstances infinitely trying to the nerves and temper," says the *Daily Mail*, "and not in one single instance have they acted unworthily. Their patience and steadiness have been admirable even beyond likelihood. They have stood the severest test to which any man or soldier can be subjected; they have refrained from vengeance and kept strictly within orders."

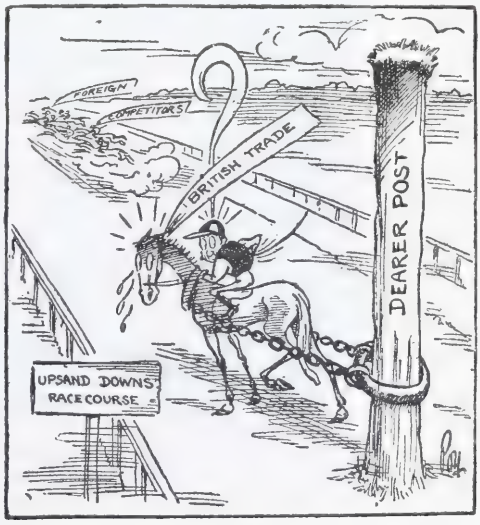
Even the New York *Nation*, which is a hearty sympathiser with Sinn Fein, in publishing the report of its Washington Commission on Ireland, had to admit that there was not a single case of sexual crime to be charged against the British Army. A wonderful record!

THROUGH DARK PLACES.—As regards the general Irish situation, alas! it never seemed worse. No sooner had several favourable events taken place last month which seemed to portend better things, and to which I referred in my letter, than a veritable succession of evil tidings reached us.

The wild men among the leaders of Sinn Fein have perpetrated a series of ill deeds which will stink in the nostrils of their decent-minded countrymen for many a day to come, such deeds as firing with a Lewis gun on military forces while playing football at Bandon, the burning down of the beautiful Dublin Custom House, one of Ireland's greatest architectural treasures, and finally the murder of Captain and Mrs. Blake, Captain Cornwallis and Mr. MacCreedy in county Galway.

The Times, which has so splendidly fought for a just treatment of Ireland all along, does not overstate our feelings:—

> "This murder was perhaps the most hideous even in the terrible record of the past year. No ingenuity can represent it as an act of war, just as no special pleading can absolve from their awful



LEFT!
"Poy," in the London *Evening News*.

responsibility those who have fostered the spirit in which such deeds become possible. There can be no semblance of excuse for savagery of this kind. The leaders of Sinn Fein may well ask themselves whither this so-called warfare is leading them and Ireland, and what price will eventually be exacted for their defiance not merely of the common code of civilisation, but of Divine ordinances. We know that it will be urged that British forces in Ireland have also set the law at nought, that Irishmen have been killed untried and out of hand, that Irish homes have been wrecked, burned and pillaged for mere vengeance. These things we, too, have condemned ; but they cannot lessen our condemnation of cold-blooded Sinn Fein crime."

As to the possibility of a settlement, the only ray of hope seems to be the further meeting between Sir James Craig and De Valera which is expected to take place in the near future.

THE *MANCHESTER GUARDIAN*.—Mr. C. P. Scott, the proprietor and editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, must be a proud man, for on the occasion of his journal's centenary and the jubilee of his own editorship he has received a world-wide press tribute which can be given to few people in their lifetime. From all sides, Conservative, Liberal, Labour, Capitalist and Socialist alike have eulogised the principles on which the *Manchester Guardian* has been conducted during the past fifty years.

Whether we may agree or disagree with the views of Mr. Scott's newspaper—and doubtless among the readers of "Overseas" there are many who do not—is a secondary consideration. Under his enlightened editorship the news columns of the *Guardian* have given the news of the day unadulterated and undoctored. The *Manchester Guardian* has reserved its editorial page for the circulation of its own views. The New York *Nation* goes so far as to state that "there exists no other daily in any other country which ranks with the *Guardian*. It is the greatest daily newspaper which our civilisation to-day has to its credit." In this conclusion we may or may not concur, but we can all rejoice that the British Press holds a great position in the world to-day in no small measure owing to the high sense of public spirit which actuates such journals as the *Manchester Guardian*.

LINKING UP THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—I am indebted to my old friend Mr. W. A. Bulkeley Evans, a former chairman of our Central Council and secretary of the Headmasters' Conference, for details of an altogether admirable scheme. The Headmasters' Conference, which includes the "heads" of all the best schools in Great Britain, realises how important to the Empire are the next twenty-five years. To borrow Mr. David's words, "it seems probable that the developments of the next twenty-five years may well decide

whether centrifugal or centripetal forces are to gain the upper hand in the destiny of the British commonwealth. As schoolmasters, we must believe that influences of a spiritual and moral character have a far greater unifying power than any purely material nexus, and it is with these forces that it is our special privilege to deal."

INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS.—The Headmasters' Conference has therefore appealed to the headmasters of the leading public schools in the Dominions to link up with their body, and as a result a gratifying response has been received, and the following fifteen schools have been elected members :—

CANADA.—St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

AUSTRALIA.—Church of England Grammar School, Newington College ; Stanmore, Scots College, Rose Bay ; King's School, Parramatta ; St. Ignatius' College, Riverview ; St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, all of Sydney ; Collegiate School of St. Peter, Adelaide ; Church of England Grammar School and Geelong Grammar School, Melbourne.

NEW ZEALAND.—King's College and Grammar School, Auckland ; Waitaki School, Oamaru.

SOUTH AFRICA.—St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown ; Diocesan College, Rondebosch.

[*Photo : Daily Mirror.*

The Prince of Wales and Admiral Sims in their robes at Cambridge after receiving the honorary degree of LL.D.

My Monthly Letter.

The Headmasters' Conference proposes to arrange for an interchange of teachers between these leading schools in the Dominions and in the Old Country, a truly admirable project and one with which "Overseas" deeply sympathises. We should like to take this opportunity of extending our heartiest congratulations to the Headmasters' Conference on their important work, and we have no doubt it will bear much fruit.

WONDERFUL MAY.—After a quite wonderful winter and early spring so mild that many of us have begun to wonder whether the British climate may not be changing—we have had a delightful May, with the minimum of rainfall. I think we must go back to 1896 for superior sunshine records. Those pessimists who in February, when we were enjoying the wonderful early spring, told us to "wait and see" and beware of March and April frosts, should be dumbfounded, for their gloomy prognostications for once in a way have proved false.

Never has there been a more beautiful spring; there cannot have been, though perhaps the miracle of spring comes to us as something fresh each year, and we shall always feel like that. Such a wealth of blossom, of long-drawn-out joy from the cold days of March winds, when the almond blossoms came as a welcome vanguard, to be succeeded by miles of pear blossom of snowy whiteness, and then, just as the pear was passing, such apple blossom as there has never been!

[*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

EIGHTPENCE A MILE.

One of the new motor-cycle "taxicabs" now on the streets of London. Holding two passengers, the charge is eightpence per mile.

And now that the primroses, daffodils and bluebells and the pink and white candles of the horse chestnuts, the lilac and laburnum, are gone, there are great banks of mauve and purple rhododendrons among the oaks, the foxgloves in the woods and the dog-roses on the hedges to console us. The only fly in the ointment is the need of rain.

THE POPULAR "PUSH-BIKE."—This summer the "push-bike" seems to be coming into its own again. Whatever the cause, be it the price of petrol or the hard times through which we are passing, the number of cyclists to be seen on any of the main

My Monthly Letter.

roads out of London is legion. Certainly the ordinary humble bicycle has much in its favour, however slow and humdrum it may seem to the motor-cyclist. Now that our roads for the most part have had their war-time bumps removed and have received a plentiful covering of tar, cycling has lost its chief drawback in the early days of motoring, when every summer ride meant the consumption of umpteen million of dust particles.

The humble "push-bike" has certainly many advantages over its rival in the complete absence of noise, and there can be few pleasanter sensations than free-wheeling along a smooth road with a beech forest on one side and a growing cornfield on the other, through which the wind blows gently. The *Daily Mail*, realising the large number of cyclists among its readers, has recently despatched Mr. Walter Gallichan for a push-bicycle tour through Great Britain to Scotland, and he has been recording his impressions and giving cycle-holiday hints to its readers.

To fellow-motorists who may desire occasionally to escape away from the noise and rush of motoring I suggest the humble push-bike as a welcome change. There are many little wayside lanes not twenty-five miles from Charing Cross through which even the ubiquitous "flivver" may not penetrate.

THE EARLY DAYS OF MOTORING.—For a moment let me leave

[*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

A bit of Old London recently drove back into the present day when a number of veteran cabmen paraded in Lincoln's Inn in connection with an appeal for the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association.

My Monthly Letter.

the humble push-bicycle and take you in thought back to that day, twenty-one years ago, when thirty-one dusty motor-cars filed slowly down Whitehall at the conclusion of the great 1,000 miles trial of motor vehicles in 1900, an event which was celebrated by a commemoration banquet at the Royal Automobile Club the other evening by those who took part in it. One of them was Lord Northcliffe, who in a letter to Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, long a Member of the Over-Seas Club, wrote :—

"I began road life with a wooden tricycle when I was eight.

"My first connection with the automobile was when the *Petit Journal*, about the year 1894, organised the race from Paris to Rouen. My very first ride in a motor car was at the Paris Exhibition in 1889—a machine driven by steam.

"I sometimes wonder if the crowds of drivers who infest our roads, and more especially the roads of the United States, realise what the pioneers went through in France and in England. Think of Levassor with his very imperfect little 4-h.p. car making the journey from Versailles to Bordeaux and back, over 700 long and hilly miles, in forty-eight hours ! It was that ride which first called the world's attention to the real possibilities of the automobile. It was the event that first sounded the doom of steam, in which most of us, including myself, strongly believed.

"I often wonder how much our national prejudice and fatuous legislation against motor cars cost the country. When I was last in Detroit and saw a whole mighty city devoted to this industry, with one factory alone pouring out complete cars at the rate of several thousands a day, I asked myself would not that city have been built in England but for the red flag and twelve-miles-an-hour legislation, and whether it would not have been British cars rather than American that you find all over the world to-day."

"DOWN UNDER."

What we felt like after the Second Test Match. From the London *Daily Express*.

A SMOKELESS LONDON.

Never in the memory of man

My Monthly Letter.

have Londoners enjoyed such a smokeless London as is theirs after seventy days of coal stoppage. This at least we owe to the strike, that it has taught us what London ought to look like, as it looked to Wordsworth a century ago as he saw it from Westminster Bridge one fine September morning—

"All bright and glittering in the smokeless air."

Every time I return from New York, where the burning of soft coal is not permitted, to London, and I compare the atmosphere of the two cities—much to the credit of the former—I register a vow that I will sign on as an active worker in the ranks of the Smoke Abatement Society. But other claims are too insistent, and before many days have passed my dreams of a smokeless London are banished to the long list of "some days." Now, as I have said, thanks to the coal stoppage, the vision of a clean and smokeless London before our eyes is stirring up public opinion, and let us hope that something will be done. Last year, when I saw with my own eyes what Pittsburgh has done to cleanse its atmosphere, it made one realise that nothing was impossible, granted the requisite enthusiasm.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY.—Much has been written on the subject in the Press during the past few weeks, but nothing more forcible than the letter of Mr. Ernest Newton, R.A., to *The Times*. Here are extracts from it :—

> "Probably for the first time since coal was generally used we are enjoying, owing to the coal shortage, a pure atmosphere. The whole aspect of London is changed. Vistas hitherto undreamt of reveal themselves in every direction—a walk in Kensington or St. John's Wood is like a walk in the country. Fresh, clean foliage refreshes the eye, and the

HELLO SMITH, WHAT'S THE NEWS?
THE NEWS? OH, IT'S JUST ABOUT AS BAD AS IT CAN BE!
WHAT! YOU DON'T MEAN TO SAY THAT ENGLAND—
ENGLAND? NOT SO MUCH ENGLAND AS IRELAND, INDIA, SILESIA, EGYPT, PORTUGAL—
OH, SHUT UP, MY DEAR FELLOW! YOU'RE TALKING SILLY POLITICS, AND—
WHAT I WANT TO KNOW IS THE LATEST SCORE IN THE TEST MATCH!

THE BRITISH ARE REALLY A REMARKABLE RACE. Although events of the most appalling character are happening, public attention is almost monopolised by sport. People refuse to take their troubles seriously.

London *Daily Graphic.*

My Monthly Letter.

scent of lilac and may fills the air. It is depressing to think that from sheer apathy, and because it is nobody's business, we shall go back to the old conditions directly coal is available.

"The Coal Smoke Abatement Society has done much, but there are limits to the power of any unofficial organisation, and it would seem that, as the suppression of coal smoke so much concerns the health of the community, the Ministry of Health is the natural authority to deal with it. It is ludicrous to allow ourselves to be paralysed by the difficulties.

"If New York can abolish the curse of coal smoke, London can. Besides being an advantage to the public health, the saving in repairs and renewals would be represented by millions, and the everlasting cleaning and domestic drudgery would be reduced to the vanishing point."

If every reader of "Overseas" residing in London and his or her friends brought pressure to bear on their M.P.'s, they would be rendering a true service to the community. There is no reason why the benefits we are enjoying from a smokeless London should not be made permanent. And what about Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and our other large cities? How many tons of soot do their chimneys belch forth every week, I wonder? Here is a test of the reality of our good citizenship. E. W.

Photo: Daily Mirror

The King and Queen recently paid a visit to the Red Triangle Club at Plaistow. The picture shows His Majesty enjoying a joke with the Mayor, Alderman Davis.

The Age of Oil

By

F. A. McKenzie

HE great coal strike, with its tragic accompaniments of industrial paralysis and individual suffering, has once more caused men to ask themselves if we cannot make ourselves wholly independent of coal. The use of oil as a fuel has been advancing very rapidly. Will oil replace coal? The Age of Oil.

No one denies that the use of oil as fuel has increased to an enormous extent during the past twenty years. The increase has never been so marked as during the past few months. Power stations, cotton mills, factories and works of all kinds demanding power have had their boilers transferred from coal to oil by the hundred recently. Great liners, two years ago using coal, are now oil ships. Our great railways have their oil locomotives.

The development of the internal combustion engine may be regarded as the first big bid of oil for power. This gave us the motor car and the aeroplane, both oil driven. Here, however, it was not a question of replacing coal, but of enabling work to be done which coal could not do.

The main field in which oil has triumphed is at sea. There are great advantages in the use of oil fuel on ships, greater fuel capacity, ease of loading, economy of space, cleanliness and more uniform power. The British Navy now burns oil fuel, and the ships that held the seas during the Great War were all of them—with the possible exception of a few of a very old type—driven by oil.

The great problem of the old warship was to secure supplies of fuel. Big coaling stations had to be built up in different parts of the world. Once a ship ran short of coal, she had to go to a special station to load up again or had to attempt the exceedingly difficult work of coaling at sea.

The oil-engined ship has no such trouble. She can take in at the start a much greater supply, carrying her, quantity for quantity, 80 per cent. further than coal would have done. When her supply runs low, a "tanker" goes to her; a pipe from the "tanker" is attached and the oil is quickly and easily transferred.

Great transatlantic liners, like the *Olympic* and the *Aquitania*, are now driven by oil. I had the good fortune to travel on the

The Age of Oil.

Olympic on her first oil-driven trip from the Queen's Island yards at Belfast to Southampton. It was rightly regarded as a historic occasion. No one could go down then to the engine and furnace rooms and compare them with the old rooms without being amazed at the difference. The old stokehold, where men were scorched and sweated almost to death, had disappeared. Here was a cool and pleasant chamber, where a comparatively small number of workmen, watching the pipes, saw that the oil kept itself properly supplied. There was so little heat in the hold that I stood between the line of furnaces for some time debating a technical point with one of the engineers. Many fewer men were required ; those who were at work were labouring under much healthier and more favourable conditions. It is said that the use of oil will add twenty years to the life of a stoker. The saving in space enables the liners not only to carry more freight, but to have a large number more cabins. The saving in time has added at least 33⅓ per cent. to the effective running time of the ships. In other words, the ships can make, at least, four voyages where they formerly made three.

The thick oil is taken to the great storage tanks of the ship by pipes. The oil, it should be noted, is not the fluid-clear petroleum of private use. It is a thick, dark, almost gelatinous crude product, which requires purifying and heating before use. It is pumped down through the pipes into the furnace. Steam-heated coils, fitted inside the tanks, make the oil more fluid. From the storage tanks it passes into smaller receptacles, "settling tanks," where the water, which is practically always present in oil of this character, is separated from it. It is then forced by high pressure through an oil heater, warmed to about 200° F., and syringed on the burners in the form of a very fine spray. All of this is done automatically.

This system is admittedly wasteful, in that it does not get the maximum power out of the oil. It is, however, so far the only system suitable for ships requiring very great power and very high speed. Ships of more moderate size are run by means of internal combustion engines, similar in essentials to the engines of motor cars and aeroplanes. These are now being made larger and larger, and it is claimed that it will soon be possible to drive any ship by them. The engine room of quite a big ship, with its Diesel marine engine, is comparatively a very small affair, takes up little space and is very easily managed. It is claimed that 30 per cent. of the cargo space on a steamer is saved by oil.

The best proof of the economy and utility of the oil fuel for ships is found in the fact that not only have all the newest yards been building their new ships with oil engines recently, but the transformation of old coal fuel engines has been proceeding at a tremendous rate. In the view of some eminent experts, this transformation is going too far. Lord Pirrie, for example, issued a

warning last December, declaring that it is only express passenger liners that will be secure for future oil supplies. He advises his friends to go slowly in converting ordinary cargo vessels. The Age of Oil.

On the other hand, Sir James McKechnie said a little while ago that £140,000 spent in five years' research work had convinced Messrs. Vickers that oil fuel is more efficient than coal. It would be possible, he declared, to reduce the cargo rates as much as 15s. a ton on a new oil ship's voyage to Australia.

Great advances are being made in putting oil engines into sailing ships, particularly into small sailing ships. Large numbers of fishermen all round the coast have now their own fishing boats adapted by means of oil engines, which can be managed by any man who can manage a motor cycle.

When we come to railways, the advantages of oil are not so overwhelming. Some doubt if there are any advantages at all. Everything depends on the situation of the railway and the price of oil. Oil locomotives are no new thing. The Indian State railways worked out by a long series of careful experiments all the data about them. Nearly twenty years ago I rode behind an oil engine on the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian Railway. In England locomotives have been fitted up by the Great Western, the Great Eastern, the South-Western and other railways.

It is possible to convert stationary engines and power plants fairly rapidly from coal burning to oil burning. This has been done in England to an enormous extent during the recent coal war. The Tubes led the way. The East Greenwich power station of the London County Council was completely transformed in four days. A large number of industrial works of every kind all over the country are doing the same. The transformation is likely to be a permanent one with many, provided the price of oil does not go too high. Every day that the miners are idle means the permanent loss to the coal industry of many old customers.

Much anxiety has been expressed about the danger of cornering the world's supplies of oil. The growth of oil corporations, such as Standard Oil, the Royal Dutch, etc., have undoubtedly added very greatly to efficiency and economy. But they have also added to public apprehension. There is the fear of the oil lords among many. Much of this fear is, doubtless, illogical. Some of it is not. The conflict between the British and American oil interests over Persian rights has done anything but good to our mutual relations. The fights of the oil interests, British and American, in Mexico have not helped for peace there.

Much of the old suspicion that hung around Standard Oil has been dispersed by the open and above-board policy of that company in recent years. The great oil companies have so splendid a future before them that, to put it at the lowest figure, they can afford to act in such a way as to set the public mind at rest.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB TREE

THIS YEAR'S NEW MEMBERS.

From now on the Over-Seas Tree will represent the total number of *new Members to be enrolled during the current year.* The goal we set before us is a hundred fruits representing a hundred Members each or *ten thousand* new Members before December 31st, 1921.

So far we have enrolled 4,312 Members this year, which leaves us with 5,688 to get and 57 fruits to ripen. Will you not help us to reach this total? The number of new Members enrolled last month was 622.

If YOU would send your new Member we should reach our goal and make 1921 a record year.

Old Shop Signs and Modern Advertising

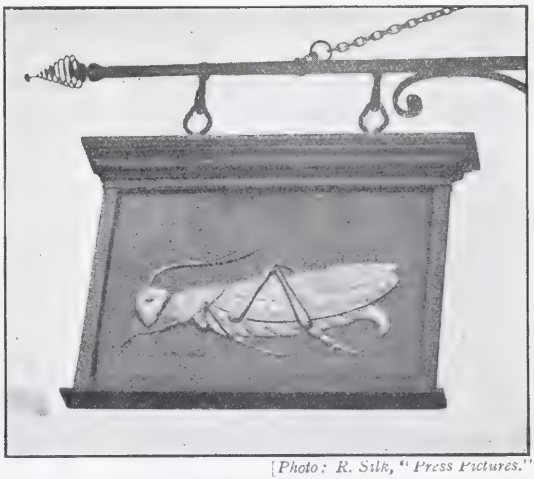
By F. C. Yardley

Old Shop Signs and Modern Advertising

THE old shop signs, of which a few still remain to-day, have their interest not only as historical relics but also as stages marking the progress of the art of advertising—an art of greater antiquity than our civilisation. The skin-clad fashioner of spears, hatchets and arrows, who exhibited his inscriptions on the rock to guide friendly tribesmen to the cave where they could exchange with him spoils of the chase for further supplies of weapons, was the business ancestor of the enterprising trader of to-day who spends thousands of pounds a year in advertising his merchandise. And the old signs at which a later generation of tradesmen sold their wares, and with which their reputations were associated in the minds of their customers, served to advertise to a limited circle the activities of particular shops.

To-day the man of business is not restricted to the publicity secured by a sign over his front door, though he still seeks to associate his reputation with some name or symbol, and the names and symbols employed are often identical with the signs adopted by the forebears of these modern traders. They have been treated as heirlooms and passed down from father to son like patrician coats of arms.

With the branded article the maker stakes his reputation. To make a lasting success he cannot afford to allow his customers to be disappointed. He knows that in the long run success depends upon giving satisfaction. He sees to it, therefore, that his name or his brand is associated in the mind of the public with fair-dealing and good value. And just as the transactions under one of the old shop signs served in due time



[*Photo: R. Silk, "Press Pictures."*

An old sign in Lombard Street, London. The grasshoppers on the London signboards were all descendants of Sir Thomas Gresham's sign and crest, which is still commemorated by the weather-vane on the Royal Exchange, of which he was the first founder.

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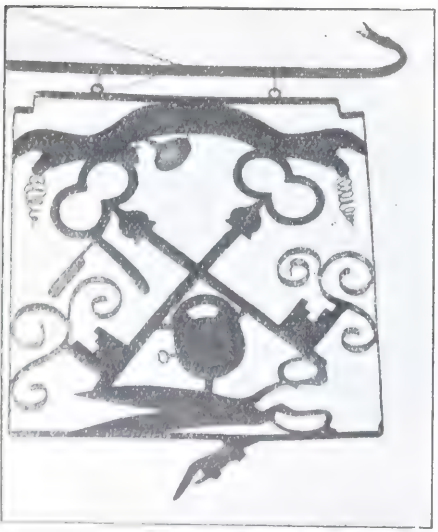
to create for the honest tradesman a reputation for integrity, so, through advertising, world-wide repute may by honest trading in branded goods be established to-day.

We know that signboards were common objects in ancient Rome, and it may be concluded, therefore, that our forefathers adopted them from the Romans. So long as civilisation was only at a low ebb a few objects typical of the trade carried on sufficed—a knife for the cutler, a stocking for the hosier, a hand for the glover, a pair of scissors for the tailor, fully answered public requirements. But as luxury increased, and the number of shops dealing in the same article multiplied, something more became necessary. Each shop needed a name or token by which it might be mentioned in conversation, so that it could be recommended by its patrons.

Reading was still limited to the few ; consequently to write up the owner's name would have been of little use. Those who were able to do so advertised their names by a rebus ; thus a hare and a bottle stood for Harebottle, two cocks for Cox, and so on. Others, whose names could not be contrived into a rebus, indulged their fancy with pictorial objects, and as the quantity of these augmented new subjects were continually required. The animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, everything on the earth, in the sea and in the firmament above, all the monsters that ever emerged from a fantastic imagination, were put under contribution.

Portraits of great men of all ages and views of towns, both painted with more of fancy than of truth ; articles of dress, implements of trade, domestic utensils, things visible and invisible, everything was attempted in order to attract attention and obtain publicity. But as all signs in a town were as a rule painted by the same small number of individuals, whose talents and imagination were strictly limited, it followed that the subjects were often repeated over and over again with only a change of colour by way of variety.



From "Dress Pictures."

An old ironmonger and locksmith's sign.

With all the pictorial representations of much the same quality, rival tradesmen tried to outvie each other in the size of their signs. A seventeenth century writer records having seen hanging from the shops "Shuttlecocks six feet high,

Old Shop Signs and Modern Advertising.

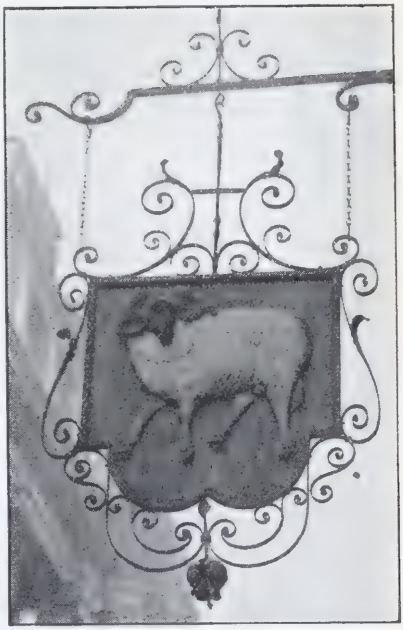
pearls as large as a hogshead, and feathers reaching up to the third story." Each shopkeeper did his best to obtrude his picture into public notice by putting it out further into the street than his neighbours', until at last the City Fathers were compelled, in the interests of the hapless wayfarer, to enforce restrictive regulations.

By the last quarter of the eighteenth century education had so generally spread that the majority of people could read sufficiently well at any rate to decipher a name and a number. The continued exhibition of pictures in the streets and thoroughfares consequently became useless. The information they conveyed could be notified in a more convenient and simple manner, and the numbering of houses became general.

Those puzzling combinations, appropriated by humorists from time immemorial as pegs on which to hang their jokes, such as the Cat and the Fiddle, the Magpie and Crown, the Whale and Crow, the Leg and Star, the Shovel and Boot, and so forth, were probably evolved in different ways ; such, for example, as by corruption of the original designation through faulty pronunciation. It was, too, usual for a young tradesman on first setting up in business on his own account to add to his own sign that of the master whom he had served, as a husband, after marriage, quartered the arms of his wife's family with his own.

Other occasions for " quartering " signs were the removal of a tradesman from one shop to another or the amalgamation of two firms in the same line of business, when it was customary to join the sign of the old shop to that of the new one, or to combine the signs of the two amalgamating firms. Well-known modern instances of such fusions of firms, corporations and institutions, are the Union Castle Line of Steamships, the London Joint City and Midland Bank, and the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. In olden days these different coalitions would have " quartered " their individual signs, and in all likelihood effected in the process something comically incongruous.

In these breathless times, when " hustle " is the god of man's idolatry,



[Photo: R. Silk, "Press Pictures."

This very old sign is still to be seen in Lombard Street, London. Originally it was probably the sign of a clothworker or woollen draper.

Old Shop Signs and Modern Advertising.

the indication of shops and dwelling-houses by nothing but signboards would probably lead to a large increase of insanity. An Over-Seas Member wrote to Headquarters recently complaining of what he considers the out-of-date redundance of London addresses as compared with the convenient brevity of the P.O. Box system of the Dominions. He will, however, be compelled to admit that tardy old London has made a move forward in this respect since the following advertisement appeared in one of the original issues of the *Spectator*: "At her house, the Red Ball and Acorn, over against the Globe Tavern, in Queen Street, Cheapside, near the Three Crowns, liveth a gentlewoman, etc., etc." What our impatient friend would have to say about the necessity of addressing his home correspondence in this style is beyond all conjecture.

There has been talk recently of attempting to revive the shop sign in London. Such a revival, if sanely conducted, might add considerably to the picturesqueness of the streets. But a carefully chosen committee of taste, armed with absolute powers of rejection, would be needed to appraise the proposed designs and administer justice untempered with mercy. Without the protection of some such tribunal the resuscitation of the shop sign might prove the reverse of a blessing.

[*Photo: R. Silk, "Press Pictures."*

An old gold-beater's sign, resplendent in gold paint.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITIONS.

"Overseas" offers One prize of one guinea every month for the best or most interesting photograph sent in by a Member of the Over-Seas Club. Particulars of nine additional Photographic Competitions appear on page 76. These Competitions are open to Members or non-Members, other than professional photographers, and we hope they will result in many very interesting photographs being sent to us, which will be published month by month in "Overseas."

THE SKIPPER OF A CHINESE RIVER BOAT.

Note the long native pipe. Photo sent by Mr. B. T. Prideaux, Shanghai, China. This photograph has been awarded the prize of one guinea in this month's competition.

In China

Photos sent by Mr. B. T. Prideaux, Shanghai, China

China is the country of bad roads. A great deal of transportation of goods has to be done in the manner shown in this picture.

Trained Cormorants. They are used for catching fish on the rivers by the natives of China.

The First Woman Cabinet Minister

By R. J. Arnott

(*Assistant Editor of "Canada"*)

The First Woman Cabinet Minister.

CANADA has been an Imperial pioneer in not a few directions. In the political sphere, as in others, she has frequently set an example to the Motherland and the rest of the Empire. And one of her Provinces, British Columbia, has furnished a precedent, that has yet to be followed, by appointing the first woman Cabinet Minister in the person of Mrs. Ralph Smith.

The Old Country is entitled to claim a very considerable share in Mrs. Smith, for she is an Englishwoman. She was born in Devon —that county of pioneers—near Exeter, her maiden name being Mary Ellen Spear. She was educated in Northumberland, and it was from there—Newcastle-upon-Tyne—that her husband came. They were married in 1883, when her husband was only twenty-five, and migrated to Canada in 1892.

Ralph Smith was no ordinary man, and soon made his mark in British Columbia. He sat in the British Columbia Legislature from 1898 to 1900, and in the Dominion House of Commons from 1900 to 1911, and later, re-entering the Provincial Legislature, was Minister of Finance at the time of his death, in December, 1917.

Mrs. Smith has always had much in common with her husband, in whose footsteps she has closely followed in political life. For years she has taken a prominent part in women's organisations, and has filled the Presidential chair of numerous such bodies, besides doing a great deal of philanthropic work. She has always been a keen suffragist. Little surprise, therefore, though a great deal of interest,

The First Woman Cabinet Minister, The Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith.

The First Woman Cabinet Minister.

was occasioned when she came forward as her husband's successor in the representation of Vancouver, standing as an Independent candidate ; and on January 24th, 1918, she was elected the first woman member of the British Columbia Legislature by the enormous majority of over 7,000 votes. At the election in December last she polled a record number of votes over 17,000—her majority exceeding 4,000.

During her three years' parliamentary career, Mrs. Smith has discharged her duties with faithfulness and diligence. A leading Vancouver paper testifies that she has made her way "by public and party service as other members do, taking her share in election campaigns and in the routine work of the Legislature, performing a member's work on committees, and showing as much tactical skill in party politics as men trained to the art." She has naturally shown zeal for the interests of the women of the Province generally, as well as those of her own particular constituents. At the same time, she has never forgotten that she was elected by men as well as by women—a fact which she attributes to her never having concealed her conviction that, much as she loves her own sex, next to them "men are the dearest things the Lord ever made!"

So outstanding was the place she had made for herself, that on her return it was confidently expected that she would be made Minister of Education. The actual position offered her by the Liberal Premier (the Hon. John Oliver), however, was the Speakership. This she declined, primarily on the ground that her acceptance would leave the women of the Province without one of their own sex to speak for them on the floor of the House. The same consideration largely determined her in accepting the alternative offer, and she became a Cabinet Minister without portfolio.

The senior member for Vancouver is a strong believer in the necessity for women playing a prominent part in public life and contributing their share to the reconstruction of society, and particularly of the home. She insists that they must keep the big issues in view, and not lose sight of them in concentrating upon small movements or fancied slights. She is proud of what she has been able to do for the women and children of British Columbia, and especially for her responsibility for the Act providing for Government assistance for needy mothers.

Mrs. Smith, in spite of her busy public life—which, indeed, may be said to reflect the fact—is a thoroughly domesticated lady, with plenty of plain common sense. She is not only the mother of a family—one of her sons was severely wounded in the War and was awarded the Croix de Guerre—but a grandmother. She is a vivacious speaker, with more than a touch of humour, is fond of music, and in earlier days used to write frequent magazine articles.

Pearls, Cultured and Otherwise

By Winifride Wrench

VERY woman at some time of her life must have wanted a pearl necklace ; not merely because a pearl necklace has hitherto been a luxury that comparatively few could afford, but because pearls in themselves are exquisite, sheeny, glimmering, entrancing things that suit every woman, be she dark or fair, young or old.

Pearls and romance go together. Famous beauties and great ladies of bygone days have had pearl necklaces whose histories can be traced from their origin, until to-day; lovers in the grand style, to prove their love and adoration, have melted priceless pearls and drunk them to the beloved : Cleopatra melted a pearl in honour of Antony ; Sir Thomas Gresham drank £15,000 worth of pearl in one gulp to Good Queen Bess, and no doubt pleased her mightily by so doing. Mary, Queen of Scots, had a rope of black pearls that disappeared for a time. They were bought for 12s. 6d. in a tiny village shop somewhere in Scotland by a passing cyclist. The cyclist had no idea what she had secured, until one day, when in a Bond Street jeweller's, the man behind the counter begged to be given the first refusal if ever she wished to part with them.

During the War thousands of pounds were raised for the work of the Red Cross by a sale of pearls, when the owners of necklaces contributed one or more pearls from their own strings. Those who could invested in pearls, and by so doing felt they had a small fortune, safe and secure from the cruel hands of fate. Alas! for their dreams.

Meanwhile, all unknown to the great ladies and to the pearl merchants of the West, a pearl merchant of the East, Mr. Mikimoto, was experimenting quietly, persistently and scientifically among his oyster beds in Japan.

The story makes fascinating reading. Some thirty or forty years ago Mikimoto began to realise that the pearl fisheries of Japan were rapidly diminishing. Something must be done if the trade was not to decline and die out, so he began by attempting to cultivate the oyster. In 1890 an Industrial Exhibition was held in Tokyo, and there in the Aquarium Mikimoto exhibited several living specimens of the pearl oyster. It was then that he made the acquaintance of Mr. Mitsukuri, Professor of Zoology in the Imperial University of Tokyo, who was the first person to suggest to him that it might be possible to cultivate pearls as well as oysters. The idea seized hold of the pearl merchant's imagination, and he returned to his oyster farm, filled with the enthusiasm of the experimenter.

Pearls, Cultured and Otherwise.

For years he laboured. His friends laughed at him and told him he was "throwing his money into the sea." He cared not at all for what they said, but continued his investigations.

As long ago as 1879 Mikimoto had produced semi-pearls, but they could only be used for rings, and he was determined not to rest satisfied until he had produced gems, round, shining and lustrous, that no one could tell from the best pearls formed naturally. And now, at last, his efforts have been crowned with success, and the pearl trade has been thrown into a state of consternation.

The discovery that Mikimoto and the Professor made is apparently quite a simple one. An irritant—usually a tiny pearl or piece of a nacre—is artificially introduced beneath the liver of the oyster, who, finding it uncomfortable, proceeds to surround the foreign substance with layers of spittle or nacre, thus building up a pearl.

Mikimoto's oyster farms are situated in several sheltered bays along the coast of Japan, covering in area more than 10,000 acres. Here the life of an oyster may be studied from its cradle to its grave. Every year, during July and August, the oyster larvæ develops in the shallow water into small oyster spats, which attach themselves to pieces of rock and stone. During the winter these rocks, with their living burdens, are moved to deeper waters for warmth, where they remain for three years. At the end of that time they undergo the operation which leads to the formation of a pearl. They are then returned to the sea, an oyster to every square foot, and remain there for four years more. Oysters rarely live beyond twelve years.

They are brought to the surface by "sea girls," slim little Japanese women, dressed in thin, light, white garments. They dive without any apparatus, except diving glasses, and they are able to remain from sixty to eighty seconds beneath the water.

Can these artificially produced pearls be considered genuine is the question which is agitating jewellers and pearl owners? Can they be detected the one from the other? Tests of all kinds have been applied; the pearls have been X-rayed, submitted to the spectrum analysis, polarised light, and the spectroscope, but all to no purpose. The natural pearl and the cultured pearl cannot possibly be told apart.

Sir Arthur Shipley, author of "Pearls and Parasites," very sensibly remarks that as all pearls are produced by the insertion of foreign matter, he cannot understand why an intrusive body which gets into an oyster by the aid of a man should be called "cultured," and the foreign body which gets in by tapeworms or flukes should be called "uncultured." Neither, of course, can any one else. As pearls are beautiful, and help women to look beautiful, why not let us rejoice that science has helped to give us more of these beautiful gems with which to adorn ourselves?

The "Dream Ship"

The Story of a Voyage of Adventure more than Half Round the World in a 47-foot Lifeboat

By Ralph Stock

[*We are indebted to the Editor of the "Wide-World Magazine" for permission to reproduce the wonderful story of the voyage. The first two parts appeared in the May and June Numbers. Further adventures of the "Dream Ship" will appear in the next issues of "Overseas."*]

PART III.

MORE nonsense has probably been written about the South Sea Islands than about any other part of the world. The library novelist, the globe-trotting journalist, and a reading public athirst for exotic romance have all contributed to this end, so that, at the very outset of this paper, I find myself at a loss. In short, "these few remarks" may be taken as an apology and a warning. The "Dream Ship."

I have nothing to offer on a par with the standard article, such as struggles with sharks, conflicts with cannibals, or philandering with princesses. My line, I fear, consists of facts as I find them.

The "Dream Ship" lay in Wreck Bay, Galapagos Islands. Her crew had just been watering, or rather transferring 300 gallons of a doubtful-looking fluid from the beach reservoir to the ship's tanks by means of kerosene tins, a rickety landing stage swarming with sand flies, and an equally rickety dinghy.

We were, in fact, enjoying a spell, to the accompaniment of vast quantities of coconut milk, before setting sail for the Marquesas Islands, 3,000 miles distant, and were in no mood for an interruption, which is probably why it came. A pigmy figure on the landing was apparently dancing a hornpipe and emitting strange cries.

"Who is it, and what the —— does he want?" I queried with customary amiability.

"It's the comisario," said Steve, with binoculars upheld in one hand and a brimming coconut shell in the other, "and he's probably found that we need a bill of health or clearance or something."

I believe I sighed. I have a notion that Steve swore, and I am

The "Dream Ship."

quite sure that we rowed ashore and interviewed the comisario, the handsome youth whose silk socks and passionate tie contrasted strangely with his surroundings. He still danced.

"He says that it is necessary that he should accompany us," Steve translated.

"To the Marquesas?"

"To anywhere."

"Really, and where does the necessity come in?"

After still further variations of the hornpipe and a prodigious outflow of Ecuadorian Spanish, the following was evolved.

They were after him—a trifling indiscretion in the matter of issuing grog licences to the peons. The Ecuadorian Government was to blame. They expected an official to live on $20 a month and nothing else! How was it possible? Moreover, the President himself, elected on a wage basis of $40 a month and bring your blankets, would be getting the boot in a short three months, and with him went every one—every one!

What was then to happen to the officials he had placed in power? More important still, what was to happen to this particular official? He must accompany us. It was the only possible solution. He would work. Carramba, how he would work! and for nothing but his passage to anywhere—anywhere!

Steve and I exchanged glances. The entire crew of the "Dream Ship" was, it may be mentioned, exceedingly tired of cooking. The comisario seized on our silence.

"Maybe we thought he could not work!"

With a dramatic gesture he tore from his neck the passionate tie, from his feet the silk socks, from his back a violently striped shirt, and stood revealed in a natty line of undervests.

"Poor devil," said I, thinking of the "Dream Ship's" fo'castle in a seaway.

"Poor nothing," said Steve. "He wants work; let him have it."

And that was how Senor ——, henceforth known as "Bill," came to join the "Dream Ship."

We sailed and sailed before a steady south-east trade wind for twenty-two days, during which the comisario suffered alternately from sea-sickness, home-sickness and sheer inability to do anything but smoke cigarettes and sleep. Our water tanks, under the magic wand of the Galapagos beach reservoir, transformed themselves into aquariums of energetic animalculæ, and our entire biscuit supply crumbled to dust under the onslaughts of a particularly virulent red ant.

But these be incidentals to life aboard dream ships, and at the first sight of Nukuhiva faded to little more than amusing memories.

A fine island this—as fine a volcanic island as one will find any-

where. Sheer walls of cloud-capped rock, 6,000 feet high, some literally overhanging the crystal-clear water, and all embossed and engraved with strangely patterned basalt. There are pillars, battlements, and turrets ; so that with half-closed eyes it seems one is approaching a temple, a medieval castle, a mosque of the East. And the valleys deep, river-threaded verdure-choked valleys—fading away into mysterious purple mists ! But it is little better than an impertinence to attempt a description of Nukuhiva after Melville's "Typee." The "Dream Ship."

For once the monstrosity in our engine-room was induced to exert three of its four cylinders, and we entered the harbour of Tai o Hae in style. It was as well, for a trim trading schooner flying the French flag was at anchor close inshore, and her entire crew lined the rail to see what manner of insect had invaded her privacy.

"Where are you from ?" hailed a surprisingly English voice as soon as our anchor chain had ceased its clamour.

"London," we chorused.

"Well, I'm damned !" came a response, evidently not intended for our ears, but audible nevertheless.

In rather less than three minutes a whaleboat-load of visitors was aboard the "Dream Ship," and the silent bay echoed to a fusillade of question and counter-question.

There followed a dinner at the trading station, on a wide, cool veranda, where, under the influence of oysters, Californian aspa-

Nukuhiva—"as fine a volcanic island as one will find anywhere." Photo by Ralph Stock.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "DREAM SHIP."

Embarking in a 47-ft. sailing vessel on the coast of Devonshire, the adventure-seeking three—Peter, Steve, and the author—made a voyage more than half round the world. In the fulfilment of their dream the trio called at Vigo, Spain, dropped anchor for a few days in the Canaries, crossed the Atlantic to Barbados, and then passed through the Panama Canal. The first objective after entering the Pacific was San Cristobal Island, in the Galapagos Archipelago, off the coast of Ecuador, and afterwards the Marquesas Group, the Society Islands, Rarotonga, Palmerston and Tonga Tabu were visited.

ragus, fowl, bush-pig, taro root, and French champagne, we became better acquainted with our hosts, two as amiable Frenchmen as ever I met. They represented a trading company of Papeete, and lived as only Frenchmen appear to know how to live. The "Dream Ship."

The Marquesans, we gathered over coffee and cigars, were dying rapidly of consumption, introduced in the form of Panama fever by labourers returning from canal construction. The fever afterwards developed into the white plague by reason of the natives' unresisting, if not acquiescent nature. And when all were gone, what then? Chinese?

The Chinese appear to be the answer to most questions in the South Pacific to-day. They come; it costs them but $50 to land, and after that they grow—*mon Dieu*, how they grow!

And can nothing be done? A shrug of the shoulders and the offer of a refilled glass are the answers of the Frenchman. But a short time now, and he personally will be in a position to return to his beloved Paris, or Marseilles, or Brittany.

But we had lately returned from dealing with the Boche; so had our hosts. We drank respectively to the Royal Field Artillery, the Mitrailleuse, the Machine-gun Corps, and the incomparable French infantry. What of it, if we continue the sport on the morrow, among the wild cattle and goats of Nukuhiva? To-morrow, then, at 5 o'clock.

The crew of the "Dream Ship" indulge in a reciprocal douche in the Pacific.

The "Dream Ship."

The schooner, scheduled at daylight to load copra worth $500 a ton, was cheerfully detained for the trip, and loaded to capacity with bottled beer, coughing Marquesans, and a variegated armoury of firearms.

We sailed down a coast, that it is a sore temptation to describe, and landed by whaleboat on a surf-pounded beach. Thereafter we plodded, crawled and stumbled over as vicious a country as it is possible to imagine crumbling shale, razor-edged ledges, and deceptive table-lands of knee-high grass, that only served to hide the carpet of keen-edged volcanic rocks beneath.

And the heat! But a representative of the incomparable infantry led the way, and who would not follow to the death, out of very shame? At each halting-place the *élan* of this same representative seemed to increase. Sitting cross-legged on a rock, in the meagre shade of a scrub tree, he would discourse on any subject under the sun while his audience gasped, emptied the perspiration out of their boots, and cursed the *cantene* (a gigantic native bearing an almost as gigantic sack of bottled beer) for lagging.

I was under the impression that the game was to have been wild; hence my surprise when a herd of something like 150 goats of all ages, from the bearded and maned veteran, or "stinker," down to the daintiest kid, cavorted up to our resting-place and sniffed at us inquisitively. It was necessary to fling stones to keep some of the more daring at bay.

So much for goat-hunting in the Marquesas. It is evident that these beasts are so "wild" that they know nothing of man, and who shall say they have missed much in consequence?

The cattle are a different matter. Shy as deer, they must be warily stalked and shot mostly on the run, at anything from 100 to 150 yards; also, they have an engaging habit of turning when wounded and giving the huntsman the worst possible time in their power, which in the case of a hefty bull or cow with calf is not inconsiderable.

There must have been a herd of something like fifty grazing on the precipitous hillside, and the first shot, fired by an over-anxious Marquesan, against strict orders, sent them scuttling like antelope out of the valley and over a ridge. One fine bull received his medicine from my trusty little Winchester on the very brink, collapsed, and rolled like an avalanche of meat to the bottom.

We bagged four of this herd, and the Marquesans fell on them, quartering and selecting with extraordinary skill, and finally carrying 100 pounds each of solid meat to the beach five miles below. How this last feat was accomplished by a band of ramping consumptives I have no notion, though I saw it done. I only know that after carrying two rifles and a gun over the same

country I literally tumbled on to the beach, bruised and bleeding and trembling from sheer fatigue. Even the representative of the incomparable infantry admitted to being tired, and, thank heavens, he looked it ! The "Dream Ship."

It had been a successful day, I was given to understand, and there followed, in consequence, song and dance aboard the "Dream Ship" until dawn touched the peaks of Tai o Hae.

A native dance is a dreary and monotonous affair to the average white man, because he does not take the trouble to understand. He sees before him an assembly of posturing, howling natives, and seldom realises that he is witnessing a pageant of history that has never been written or read.

The performance opened with a pantomimic representation of the cruise of the "Dream Ship." According to the actors' ideas, all aboard suffered acutely from sea-sickness, were utterly unable to stand upright, and continually looked for land under the shade of an upraised hand. Our vigour in battling with storms was extraordinary ; we stumbled over rope ends, clung to the rigging, nearly capsized, and one of us fell overboard, to be rescued, amid shrieks of laughter, by means of a boat-hook and the seat of his pants.

We were a joke, there was no doubt about that, and any one who takes a 10,000-mile journey in a 23-ton yacht to the Marquesas and wants to be taken seriously had better go elsewhere.

From such trivialities the performers passed on to what was evidently their stock *répertoire*—the history of the Marquesas, as handed down from father to son. It was all there in gesture and chant—mighty battles with their neighbours, the Paumotans, cannibalism, peace, the advent of the white man with his rum, the plague that still consumes them, and all enacted without resentment.

That is the most astounding thing, that these people who were living their own lives, and surely as happy lives as ours, bear no ill-will

"Peter" at the piano in the saloon of the "Dream Ship." Photo by Ralph Stock.

The "Dream Ship."

for the incredible sufferings our civilisation has brought among them. Perhaps they do not think, and if so it is as well.

Conceive yourself, if you can, oh denizen of Park Lane, Fifth Avenue, or Champs Elysées, a healthy, upstanding, unclad savage of the South Seas, and living your own life.

You may be a cannibal, and are there no cannibals, and worse, west of Suez? You will be a warrior and fight for your country and your women folk. Is there anything wrong about that?

You will have a stricter moral code than most white folk, but that cannot be helped. You will hunt and fish and gather fruit for your family—in fact, you will live in the only way you know how to live in contentment.

One day an extraordinary-looking object called a white man presents himself and informs you that you are not living in the right way at all. A much better way, according to this gentleman, is to exchange a ton of your coconuts for a bottle of rum or a death-dealing instrument made of rusty iron.

You are a tolerant sort of person, and you listen and drink his rum. The next day you have an insufferable headache, and, logically concluding that he has poisoned you, you kill him.

But that is not the end. Replicas of him keep arriving, and you find you need his rum and his rusty iron—the one for its elevating properties, the other for its dispatch in dealing with enemies.

To revert to safer topics, there is pearl shell in the Marquesas. The representative of incomparable infantry told us so while we sat on his incomparable veranda one morning, consuming large quantities of papia, rolls, honey and coffee, each in his particular brand of pyjamas.

The information brought upon our serene lives at Tai o Hae the white man's blight of avariciousness. Was this thing possible, with shell at $1,000 a ton, delivered at Philadelphia? Yes, he, the incomparable, had seen it through a water-glass, in anything from five to fifteen fathoms, between the islands of Hivaoa and Tahuata.

Why had it not been prospected. It was doubtful if any but he and the natives knew of its existence. Undoubtedly, it was worth looking into. He made us a present of the information, to do with as we willed. His cook was an old Paumotan diver, who would, no doubt, accompany us—Pascal!—accompany us to the island, a bare ninety miles distant. We could take samples of shell to the company in Papeete, and no doubt make arrangements—Pascal!!—arrangements with them to advance working capital in return for a lien on the shell—Pascal!!!—

"Monsieur." An enormous Paumotan native stood in the doorway smiling benignly.

He would accompany us. He would cook and he would dive.

The "Drea Ship."

We sailed that evening, the deck being littered with green bananas, live chickens tied by a leg to bulwark stanchions, a rabbit, firewood, a stove composed of a kerosene tin half filled with earth, and—Pascal.

There was apparently nothing that this extraordinary man could not do. He knew every island of the Marquesas like the palm of his hand. He could produce savoury messes from a kerosene tin, remain under water three minutes, discourse entertainingly in pidgin-English, French, German, Marquesan and Paumotan, and secure a ship's provisions without the annoying triviality of paying.

"But whom do we owe for all this?" I asked him, eyeing the menagerie that surrounded us.

Pascal smiled and waved a hand.

"Rabbit no money," he informed us; "chickens, bananas, all no money. I get um."

Here surely is a solution of the "high-cost-of-living" problem. Take Pascal to the profiteering areas and the thing is done.

Dawn revealed to us Tahuata close abeam. Each island of this group seems more lovely than the last; waterfalls pouring 3,000 feet to the sea, blow-holes at the base of rocky cliffs that spray the air with spindrift and miniature rainbows, deep bays with coral beaches at their head.

But the beauties of nature were not for us on this occasion; we were prospecting. It was a serious business. There might be money in it. After this I can scarce believe that in Paradise itself the white man will not be dogged by the curse of opportunism.

Leaving the "Dream Ship" at anchor a cable's length from shore, we took to the dinghy and explored the floor of the ocean thereabouts through water-glasses. This was the place, Pascal informed us, and, sure enough, there was shell, old barnacle-encrusted shell, but widely scattered.

What of a few samples? Pascal grinned and shook his head. "Shark," he muttered apologetically, which, being interpreted, meant that he refused to dive.

He pointed out that in the Paumotus it was different. In the Paumotus there was always a reef-surrounded lagoon, where few sharks found entrance. In the Paumotus men dived in couples as a safeguard. In the Paumotus——

In vain we pointed out that we happened to be in the Marquesas and not the Paumotus; that he had been hired to dive in the Marquesas; that we were really very angry—in the Marquesas. He grinned.

In rather less than half an hour, and to Pascal's utter amazement, we had put him and his belongings ashore, paid him his wages, and were under way for Tahiti.

An Iron Man-cage near the Summit of Latabund Pass, Afghanistan.

The pass has always been infested with thieves, and during the reign of Abdur Rahman one of the felons was caught, put in this iron cage, raised to the top of the pole, so that his friends could not pass food or poison to him, and here he was left to die. The photograph is reproduced by the courtesy of the *National Geographic Magazine*, Washington, U.S.A.

Recollection

" Re-collect thyself: gather together scattered thought and feeling, and hush thy Soul in the Presence of God."

Recollection.

AS life goes on and the way begins to stretch long behind us, there cross our path, now and again, fellow pilgrims with questioning eyes seeking from us some reason of the hope that is within us, some clue to our philosophy, some hint of the treasures we have found. Unless we have been blind and deaf, indeed, we must have much to give ; not empty handed do the beautiful years go by, and the difficult road which winds uphill lifts each step further above the dust of living, nearer to the stars, into atmosphere ever clearer and more sunlit, to high and heavenly places where barriers are left behind and horizons stretch wide.

Very poorly equipped do we start most of us on life's great adventure, and the lessons we learn when we leave the schoolroom too often are learned with bitter tears. For myself, looking back, I realise how much weariness and strain might have been avoided, how much struggle and effort, how much distress of mind and of heart, had but one thing stood out clear from the first—that he who would grapple with the world must first learn how to possess in serene patience his own soul, and that to arrive at such possession there is one way, and one way alone, and a hard and difficult one. Of all powers, perhaps the powers of recollection, of concentration, are the rarest, and they are the fruit always of long and persevering habit ; there is no short cut to that stillness of soul wherein the Voice of God is always heard, however loud passing events may clamour. Each day as it comes brings with it so many pressing claims, so many things new and strange and engrossing, so much to learn, to wonder at, to pity, to love, that our bewildered thoughts and emotions are scattered to the four winds, and there seems nothing left within our being to draw upon. Breathless of soul we live through the crowded hours, and when night comes we carry into its quiet spaces all the turmoil of the day. We kneel, perhaps, to say our prayers, and behind our closed eyelids in flashing kaleidoscope pass the events of the busy hours in endless, jerky repetition, or we lie back on our pillows and try to think, but only to find that there is nothing in us to think with, we are " out of ourselves," and a wearisome process it is to gather back a consciousness which seems split up and out of all control. " Habit is overcome by habit " it has been said, and very truly, but some habits are curiously difficult to form, and there is, perhaps, nothing in all this world which requires such determination of will and undaunted perseverance as the attainment of a habit of recollection and quietness of heart. To arrive at so great a result entails very

Recollection. definite rules, and in the making of rules one resolution above all others is needed—that exceptions for once and for all be ruthlessly shut out. Nothing worth achieving can be accomplished without effort and sacrifice, and he who wishes to attain to complete mastery in his land of the spirit must be prepared to pay the price—there can be no such mastery till thought and feeling are in uttermost control, till the soul can with eager energy take its part in the outer world and keep withal in perfect stillness the inner depths. To things of supreme importance must first place be given, and that day will too often be a day mis-spent which does not begin with its hour of quietness and of recollection. No other hour will do as well ; there is a quality about the early morning which is all its own, the very birds know it and the songs they sing at dawn are unlike any other songs. A soul needs to be filled very full with the Peace of God before leaving the fastnesses of night for the world's busy thoroughfares, and again during the noisy hours which follow it must at times appointed withdraw into a place apart and rest awhile and renew the springs of being ; the opportunities *must* be made, however impossible it may at first sight appear, when each minute already seems overfull. He only who, deliberately and at whatever cost to himself, sets aside a definite portion of his time for the practice of the difficult art of inner recollection can ever hope to attain to that blessed stillness and serenity of soul, which no outward stress of circumstance can overset or disturb.

To escape from the tyranny of the fleeting moment, its fever and fret, its unreal values, and "lay hold on eternal life" is for each and all the one thing needful, but the methods employed in attaining the end will differ as widely as differs the human heart. Few of us know aught of that flight-like love which sweeps the soul as if on wings to the very Feet of God, but it is within the reach of us all by thought to fasten on to the things which are worth while, and with steadfast determination of will to keep the channels of being unchoked by passing cares and concerns, and ready for the inflow of the everlasting tides.

In a world where there is so much unrest, so much struggle and strife, a soul at peace is like a garden enclosed, and therein the weary and the harassed and the sad may find herbs for the healing of their wounds, grateful refreshment from the burden and heat of the day, cooling waters for thirst unslaked.

The Peace of God makes of the poorest, narrowest soul His very Paradise. H. d. V.

There is no more practical way of helping the Empire than by persuading your friends to join the Over-Seas Club.

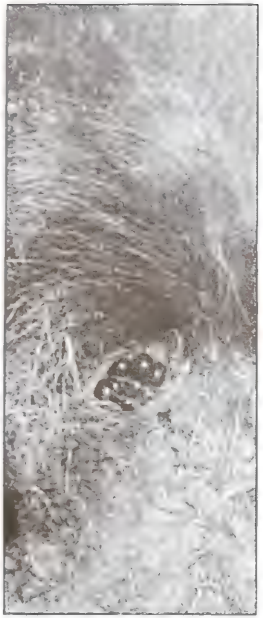
Blue Water Lilies at Cardwall, Queensland. Photo taken by Mr. A. J. Campbell, Melbourne.
Sent by Miss C. L. Brent, Horsham, Victoria, Australia.

No one has yet been able to suggest a satisfactory theory with regard to these peculiar hillocks in the Philippine Islands. There is a clump of about a hundred of them in an area of 20 square miles, and no others are to be found in the islands. Photo sent by Capt. R. S. D'Oyly John, Manila Club, Manila, P.I.

A Mexican Fisherman in the "Floating Garden of Mexico." These native fishermen sometimes have as many as twenty rods in use at the same time. The narrow boats are anchored alongside a clump of weeds upon which the rods are rested. The floats used are pieces of water-lily leaf. Photo sent by Mr. H. E. Bourchier, H.C.S., Apartado 477, Mexico City.

Group of Men ready to start on an Exploring Expedition. It was a cosmopolitan band, consisting of an Africander expert on grazing lands, one American, one Italian, one French Basque, and several peones. Photo sent by Mr. E. Clayton, San José de Rincon, Santa Fe, Argentine.

Camel Turn-outs leaving the Water Supply Depot, Kalgoorlie, on a maintenance tour of water stations on the eastern goldfields, Western Australia. Photo sent by Mr. W. Wellman, Water Supply Depot, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.



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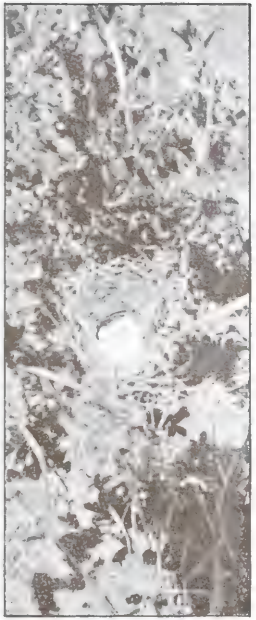

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SOME INTERESTING SOUTH AMERICAN BIRDS' NESTS.

1. A nest of the Argentine partridge containing eight polished, chocolate-coloured eggs, exquisite things of beauty much sought after by collectors in all parts of the world. 2. Nest of the yellow-breasted marsh bird containing two of its owner's eggs, the remainder having been dumped by parasitical cow-birds. 3. Nest of the "oven-bird" in a typical position on a fence-post hundreds of yards away from any cover. 4. The same "oven-bird's" nest sliced in half by the photographer to show the cast and the thickness of the walls. The two halves were subsequently plastered and clamped together, and the birds continued their "home-making" as though nothing had happened. Photos sent by Mr. C. H. Smyth, Casilla, 477, Buenos Aires.

Yachting: The Briton's Sport

By a Yachtsman.

Yachting: The Briton's Sport.

YACHTING shared the common fate of sports during the War, but after a fashion of its own. Yachtsmen, though their own craft were laid up, were still in great numbers going down to the sea in ships. They went in the ships of the Royal Navy and in the mine-sweepers—in some cases yachts saw service as well as their owners; but yachting as a sport was dormant, and though it revived during 1919, nobody felt that it was in full swing until last summer, when the Clyde fortnight and Cowes week were re-established. The Cowes week, revived after seven blank years, was a very pleasant function, and the presence of the King and Queen and the King of Spain marked the importance of the occasion. Owing to the recent alterations in the rating rules, no big "class" yachts were there to compete for the coveted King's Cup, but the contest is open to all yachts whose owners are members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and plenty of competitors were entered. The fact that the race is sailed by such a variety of craft under handicap conditions, certainly adds to the perfection of the scene at the start and finish, as they are seen by visitors from the lawn at Cowes Castle, which, built in the days of Henry VIII. to protect the Solent, has been the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron since 1858. Cowes Regatta, itself, is of much older institution, for in 1920 it celebrated its centenary, owing its origin to the Prince Regent who took a house in Cowes for the yachting season of 1820. But yachting was popular in England long before this day, and if the Duke of Wellington, or whoever really originated the saying attributed to him, was right, and Waterloo was won on the Eton playing fields, it would not be ridiculous to suggest that the yacht races which have been a favourite sport among Englishmen for so long, may have been in the same sense a preparation for Trafalgar. From the days when Charles II. went racing on the Thames in *Bezan*, yachting has been popular with King and people. Both Pepys and Evelyn wrote of it, Pepys, indeed, in describing a race between the King's pleasure "boat" and that of the Duke of York, recording "His Majesty sometimes steered himself. His barge and kitchen boat attended," which conjures up a rather amusing picture of the royal sportsman's *entourage*. William IV. carried on the tradition, giving the "King's Cup" year by year, to be competed for at Cowes Regatta. That was ninety years ago, but the custom has continued with scarcely a break until the present day. Queen Victoria, though it seems, perhaps, incongruous, was an enthusiastic supporter of yachting, and gave many cups, among others the "Queen's Cup," annually competed for at Bourne End

Yachting: The Briton's Sport.

Regatta by the Upper Thames sailing clubs. King Edward did even more for the sport, and the occasions on which a contemporary Pepys might have said of him "His Majesty sometimes steered himself" were many and successful.

It was largely through his influence that the extraordinary interest in yachting which was shown during the last decade of the nineteenth century came into being. Every one of middle age must be able to recall the excitement that the achievements of his cutter, *Britannia*, occasioned in 1894, when she defeated time after time the American *Vigilant* which had defended the America's Cup the year before against Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie*. This same *Britannia*, which in five racing years sailed 210 races, winning in all 145 prizes, of which 122 were firsts, was put into commission last year by King George, and made her re-appearance during the Clyde fortnight, His Majesty receiving all who had entered their yachts for races on board. This and Sir Thomas Lipton's plucky attempt to win back the Cup which America won at Cowes in 1851 was quite enough to make the first season since the revival of yachting markedly successful.

The famous trophy which, since 1851 under the name of "The America's Cup," has been waiting on the other side of the Atlantic while Briton after Briton vainly tried to reclaim it, has never before last year been competed for under conditions which made a victory for the challenger more likely, or her defeat less a barren victory in the eyes of American sportsmen. *Resolute*, no doubt the best of the Cup defenders, won on form, and for the present the matter must rest there.

Since the War only one yacht of important size has been built, Mr. R. H. Lees' *Terpsichore*. She competed in several races last year, but continual trouble with her gear made it impossible to gauge her speed at all accurately. She has now been completely overhauled, as has *Britannia*, which the King has had considerably altered, so that her appearance to-day is very much what it was in the great yacht-racing years of the nineties. She is expected to race at Southend on July 15th, when a great many people not usually much interested in yachts will have an opportunity of watching her. With Sir Charles Allom's *White Heather*, Mrs. Workman's *Nyria*, and Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's *Zinita*, *Britannia* and *Terpsichore*, will do most of the big yacht racing, though on the Clyde *Harbinger* and *Vida* will almost certainly race with them, and in the south *Sumumrum*, *Moonbeam* and *Valdera*.

On the whole this will be a year for the smaller yachts, for the cost of construction is now three times as high as it was before the War, and little 6-metre boats cost as much to build and maintain as a first-class cutter did before 1914. There should be some interesting contests between boats of this class under International

Yachting: The Briton's Sport.

Rules. Though there will be no race for the America's Cup, America has challenged us to an international contest between teams of four yachts in the new 6-metre class. The first of the six races will take place in the Solent on July 29th, an extra race being sailed if necessary, and the races will be divided between the Royal Yacht Squadron, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Royal Thames Yacht Club, and Royal London Yacht Club.

It is not wonderful that almost everywhere in England where yachting is possible it is a favourite sport. The uninitiated may object that the perfection to which yacht design has been brought must have made the result of most races a foregone conclusion, but the yachtsman knows that given, if it were possible (it is certainly unlikely), two yachts exactly alike in all particulars, a contest between them would yet remain a trial of skill, and skill not easily acquired or narrow in its range. Somebody has said that the most important factors in a racing yacht's success are the helmsman's skill, then the crew's, then a perfectly cut and stretched suit of sails ; the design of the boat coming last of all. It has been asserted that yachting is a sport for rich men only, but the number of owners who do their yachting at a minimum of expense and with the fullest enjoyment of all that is essential to the sport contradicts the statement, and the yachtsman of the Upper Thames who competes for the " Queen's Cup " is just as keen as his richer fellow of the Royal Yacht Squadron who races a " class " yacht at Cowes.

Some of the pleasantest of my own childish recollections are of a year spent at one of the Channel ports where yachting flourished exceedingly, even for the nineties, and with a pleasant impartiality both among the rich and the scarcely well-to-do with all the intermediate varieties of income included. One woke in the early morning to look across at the harbour and see what yacht had come in during the night like some strange visitor from the seas. Sometimes it would be a great white steam yacht, its brasses beginning to twinkle in the sun's first rays, its crew white-clad, " the fair women and brave men " who sailed in it to appear later on and be the cynosure of all eyes. But just as fascinating to me would seem the small cutter, whose headquarters were perhaps at Burnham, or some similar spot get-at-able from town, manned by two or three city men whom the blood of a race of sailors sent to take their pleasure in great waters, and whose cooking and cleaning operations were gloriously interesting in childish eyes.

The picture of one such boat heeling over under her canvas with the green wild waves under her, a clear, bright, windy sky above, has remained an imperishable memory of something extraordinarily beautiful, extraordinarily near to reality. Perhaps that is the true joy of yachting. Whether on lake, or river, or sea, the yachtsman comes close to reality.

O.S. Members' Golf Competition.

See page 76.

Major Ian Hay Beith, one of the competitors.

Mr. R. Wortley Dodd, who won the O.S. Cup presented by Mr. Wrench.

L. W. getting out of a bunker: an oft-repeated achievement during the round!

The Channel Islands

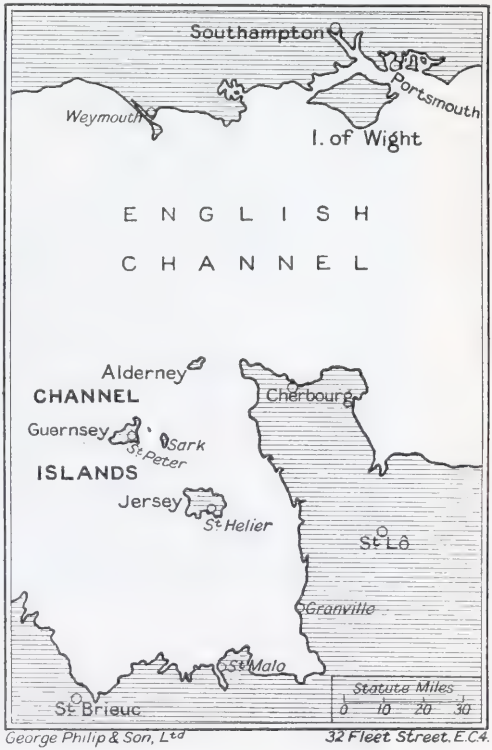
By Edward Salmon

Author of "The Life of General Wolfe," "The Story of the Empire," etc.

The Channel Islands.

IMAGINATION is one of the tangible realities in all that affects the British Empire. From the beginnings of recorded history nothing human so positively vast has existed. No man, however keen his patriotism, who has not a gift of imagination, can hope to seize the British Empire as a whole. It is a reality which opens out new facts and new possibilities the more intimately you get to grips with it. It is like the heavens; the more you know of "the pattens of bright gold," the more you understand there is infinity behind them, and that what you know is only the beginning of knowledge. It is a rare, perhaps a courageous, mind which claims to know the British Empire from the Orkneys to the Falklands, from Halifax to Hong Kong, from Winnipeg to Wellington, from Cape Town to Calcutta, from Barbadoes to Ballarat. Imagination must come to one's aid in circumstances so wide and so varied.

Perhaps it is because I have a certain gift of imagination where the Empire is concerned that the Channel Islands—whose total area is but a fiftieth that of England—make as strong appeal to me to-day as they did more



Map showing position of the Channel Islands in relation to the coasts of England and France.

The Channel Islands.

than a generation ago. They appeal on historical, on geographical, and on physical grounds. Their history is linked up with that of England for the best part of a thousand years ; geography links them up with France ; physically they are points of beauty and romance, but in that respect are not superior to a hundred places one could name within the British Isles. Above all is the appeal of the Channel Islands as part of our Overseas Empire ; they are as fully self-governing as the biggest of the Dominions ; they are as fully alive as Australia or Canada to all that the Union Jack stands for ; and it is impossible to visit them without spending enough time on the high seas to warrant the veriest landlubber in posing as a scion of the great family of sea-rovers, but for whom all our colonising proclivities would have been confined to the British Isles themselves. In the Channel Islands there are places where men and women feel themselves as completely cut off from England as they might do if they were at the Antipodes. And it is, after all, only a question of degree, which imagination goes a long way to emphasise.

To the illusion two things contribute. The first is that outside the towns you are not sure whether the native you address will respond in a variant of your own language or that of France ; the second is, such an inscription as meets you on the corner of a house in St. Heliers : "Here Peirson Fell." The words carry the mind straightway to the Plains of Abraham : "Here Died Wolfe Victorious." Wolfe and Peirson both fell, as tens of thousands of heroes have fallen, fighting for the Empire. Such monuments and inscriptions are, so far as I know, special to Britain overseas. They are full of meaning to this island home of ours, which not only "never did lie at the proud foot of a conqueror" since 1066 (a conquest, by the way, which brought the Channel Islands into possession of the conquered), but has not even had to fight the invader, save the Scot, who is now the most ardent of Britons, provided one does not speak of England when talking of the Empire. "Moated by the main," till the aeroplane warned us that our "inviolate seas" were no longer the sure bulwark against the rude enemy of hearth and home, the soil of the British Isles has been immune from those heroic deeds which have built up the British Empire. Nowhere overseas has Britain's right been more strenuously challenged, nowhere more stoutly defended, than in the Channel Islands. And, incidentally, if they are, as I have said elsewhere, a microcosm of the British Empire, they have also afforded an object lesson in the ways of other Empires. A German acquired the island of Herm ; he immediately converted it into a German preserve, and visitors who had been free to roam where fancy led them within reason, found themselves restricted to a narrow path. Freedom vanished with the arrival of the German

"Creux de Vis," North Coast of Jersey.
Showing red granite boulders, photographed when the tide was out. Photo sent by Mr. Owen Wilson, St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey, Channel Islands.

The Channel Islands.

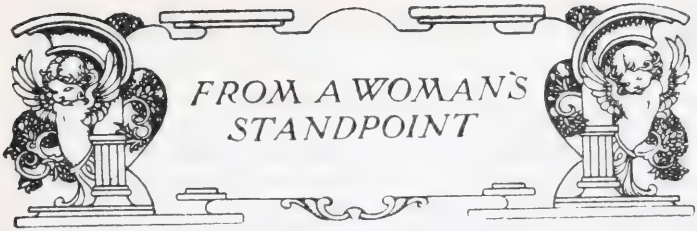
proprietor ; a right became a privilege, till the 4th of August, 1914, ended the German *régime.*

The virtues of the Channel Islands must, I find, not be too widely proclaimed. It is sometimes as inconvenient to have one's merits (if any) noised abroad as to be pilloried for one's shortcomings. A mere reference of mine to the fact that Jersey has much sunshine and no income tax got me into hot water. Why draw attention to the negative joy at any rate ? It is only calculated to put ideas into Treasury officials' heads. Therefore I am not going to say where in the Channel Islands in 1920, when most of us were cutting short our holidays in response to the call for economy, some friends of mine stayed at an excellent hotel for 8s. 6d. per day.

Before home readers of " Overseas " begin seriously to think of taking their holiday, they will have eaten early new potatoes ; later in the year they will add to the delectable salad fresh tomatoes. One would probably win easily if one were to lay modest odds that both came from Jersey or Guernsey. They are true economists in Jersey ; they grow and export potatoes when potatoes are dear, and when, a few months later, potatoes are cheap, they import a quantity practically equal to that exported.

They have large hearts in the Channel Islands, but large hearts are no bar to business instincts. Therefore you need not worry when you get your hotel bill lest the proprietor may have failed to add his fair meed of profit. But, whatever it costs, you will get a real touch of, and some insight into, the romance and the actuality of Britain's Overseas Empire.

Creux Harbour, Sark, Channel Islands. Photo sent by Mrs. S. Touse, The Old Cottage, Tyler's Green, Hayward's Heath Sussex.



TO THE EVENING STAR.

Thou fair-hair'd angel of the evening,
Now, whilst the sun rests on the mountain, light
Thy bright torch of love ; thy radiant crown
Put on, and smile upon our evening bed.
Smile on our loves, and while thou drawest
Blue curtains of the sky, scatter thy silver dew
On every flower that shuts its sweet eyes
In timely sleep. Let thy west wind sleep on
The lake ; speak silence with thy glimmering eyes,
And wash the dusk with silver.

William Blake.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

A SMOKELESS LONDON.—Londoners have been experiencing a new sensation. For the first time in our lives we have really seen London as New Yorkers see New York, as Canadians or South Africans or New Zealanders see their cities. The atmosphere is clear and radiant ; no pall of smoke hangs over our streets to-day ; we can see from end to end of our longest thoroughfares, and from the heights of Hampstead or Norwood we can look down on that vast conglomeration of houses, sprawling over who knows how many miles, that lies at our feet, and at last see London. It is a wonderful thing, both for those of us who have travelled and for those of us who have never left the United Kingdom.

We have to thank the coal strike for the inestimable blessing of these clear skies, by day and by night, and for adding so much to our joy of living.

To convince you that I am not exaggerating this delightful state of affairs, I will repeat what a South African Member of the Over-Seas Club told me recently. She had not been home for twenty-three years and so saw all things with fresh eyes. I said to her, " Tell me frankly your impression of London. How does it strike you ? " To my amazement, this lady, straight from Pretoria, of which a picture remains in my mind of a place of the most gold and radiant sunshine, replied, " What strikes me most is the brightness and cleanness of London." I gasped and felt gratified, for in spite of our clearer atmosphere, I still did not think it could compare with that of South Africa. I asked her if she had been impressed with the crowded streets, but no, that had not struck her, though she told me every one seemed very busy and very quiet, and seemed to be absorbed in his own business.

The result of this state of things has been that I feel inclined

From a Woman's Standpoint.

to join that band of optimists, the members of the Smoke Abatement Society, who have set themselves the task of clearing our smoke-laden skies. Women should be enthusiastic over this matter, for it needs no emphasising how much their work is increased by a dirty, grimy atmosphere. And I am convinced that our health would be enormously improved if we were able to make the very most of all the sunshine we get in these islands.

A MODERN HOME.—I have been staying with an American friend in her newly-built house in one of the prettiest streets in London, and it has been a most refreshing experience.

Every detail of the house has been thought out for convenience and cleanliness. There is no basement. The house and water are heated by a furnace in the cellar. Bath-room, kitchen, scullery and pantry are all lined with white tiles. There are no washing-stands in the bedrooms ; every one uses the bath-room, where the towels are dried on hot water pipes, these same towels being changed every second day, according to the luxurious and pleasant American custom. The wainscotting is grooved, so the dust has no corners to get into; the floors are all polished parquet. Electric heaters can be carried from room to room when so desired. The whole work of the establishment is done by two people, and done quite admirably. Four maids at least would be needed for an old-fashioned house of the same size without modern conveniences, if run on the same lines. Americans simply will not tolerate inefficiency in themselves or their surroundings. It is just because I share their point of view that they tell me truly what they think of England. One man said to me the other night, "Why, you people don't know what England is"—he comes from Chicago—"England is an historical monument, and should be treated as such." And there is truth in what he says, though it does not follow because we possess within our shores such precious and beautiful relics from our great past that we need rest on our oars, nor that we need become Americanised in the sense of losing our own special characteristics and peculiarities. Supposing one had achieved a society, organised from top to bottom on modern lines, what then ? Are we necessarily any nearer the great goal of life ? Some day I shall ask my American friends that question. Meanwhile I sit at their feet and learn.

SUGGESTIONS FROM ANOTHER WOMEN'S EXCHANGE.—Another kind friend has sent me the rules of the Women's Industrial Exchange in Pittsburg.

They, too, are eminently practical and are obviously the result of much experience. The board of management emphasise the point, on which I myself feel so keenly, that the work submitted must reach a high standard. I quote their words : "Use your utmost endeavours to bring your work to the highest possible

From a Woman's Standpoint.

standard. If we are not successful in disposing of your work, it may be in a measure your own fault. There is almost an unlimited sale for dainty and exquisite articles, and in these days of progression we must remember if we do not furnish them some one else will. A word to the wise is sufficient." These Pittsburg women give this very valuable hint to their depositors or consignors, as they call them. "Goods put up neatly in pretty boxes find readier sale and are kept in better condition."

I am in sympathy with their attitude towards the type of women they help. "No work will be accepted from any woman whose circumstances do not necessitate her making an effort toward her self-support, nor from one who has a store for the sale of such goods."

These women's exchanges must be an untold blessing to countless women in America. Here I am impressed with the difficulty home-workers, who are rarely business-like, have of putting their goods on the market. It is true there are exhibitions of arts and crafts held at various times and places, but there seems no system here and no organisation to which people automatically turn.

RULES FOR HUSBANDS.—Here is a new method of dealing with unsatisfactory husbands, which, of course, is of American origin.

A wise magistrate, weary of trying to settle quarrels between husband and wife, and tired, I expect, of the ineffectiveness of old methods, has decided to make bad husbands punish themselves.

They must either go to gaol or they must carry out the following rules :—

Prepare breakfast every morning;
Wash dishes in the evening;
Take care of the children for an hour a day;
Have one evening out a week;
Take the family every Sunday to church in the morning and for a walk in the afternoon;
Buy sweets and fruit for the wife and children at least once a week;
Allow the wife to handle the family finances;
Start a savings bank account;
Refrain from asking the wife to wait on him, but wait on her instead ; and
Repeat once a day the promise made to his wife on marriage, namely, to love, honour, and cherish her.

Inspectors go round visiting the homes to see if the husbands are obeying orders and report results to the magistrate. He declares that in three weeks the husbands find out what monotonous lives the women lead and become sympathetic and better behaved in consequence.

I should like to see a similar set of rules drawn up for tiresome wives !

A WAYFARER.

Photographic Contest for 1921—22

Photographic Contest for 1921—22.

IN view of the unique circulation of "Overseas," and the fact that no other magazine printed in the English language, nor indeed in any language, can have such a world-wide family of readers, we believe that the photographs of our Members, showing them reading "Overseas," are of very considerable interest in helping us to visualise the ordinary surroundings of our fellow-readers. We have decided, therefore, to offer the following prizes :—

(1) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a man reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (2) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a woman reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (3) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas," outside the British Empire. (4) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas" in Canada. (5) Ditto in Australia. (6) Ditto in South Africa. (7) Ditto in New Zealand. (8) Ditto in Newfoundland. (9) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a child under ten reading "Overseas" anywhere.

All photographs should reach us not later than Empire Day, May 24th, 1922, but we hope that our readers will not wait till then but send them along at once.

"Over-Seas" Golf Club

"Over-Seas" Golf Club.

THE Over-Seas Golf Club held its first competition at Neasden on Wednesday, June 8th, and a very successful meeting was the result.

Fifteen competitors took out cards in the morning for the stroke round, under handicap, for the silver bowl presented by Mr. Evelyn Wrench, including Major J. Howard, the Agent-General of Nova Scotia, and Major Ian Hay Beith, the well-known author and playwright. Mr. R. Wortley Dodd, the hon. secretary of the club, returned a winning card of 74 plus 1 = 75. His round of 74 represented fine, sound golf, and equalled the bogey of the course. Captain H. S. Johnson was second with 86 less 9 = 77, and Mr. J. C. Dodds, of Buenos Aires, third with 84 less 4 = 80. The bogey competition in the afternoon for the cup presented by Mr. S. J. Gillchrest was won by Dr. F. F. Muecke (handicap 9), at 3 down, while Mr. H. E. Addey and Mr. H. J. Oakes tied at 5 down for second place. Illustrations appear on p. 68.

A further competition will be held during the summer, and we hope that all our golfing Members who are visiting England this year will enter for it.

Members of the club have the privilege of playing on several of the best-known courses around London on payment of the usual green fees.

Particulars may be obtained from Mr. R. Wortley Dodd, the Hon. Secretary, Over-Seas Golf Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Children's Questions. II.

ONE of the earliest and most natural questions which puzzles a child is : "Where do babies come from ?" We all know that it is inevitable that the true facts—so far as at present ascertainable—about the natural process of human birth will, sooner or later, be known to our sons and daughters. Yet how many children have puzzled their brains, asked futile questions of uneducated servants, groped even in their Bibles, simply because they have been put off with some absurd fable or shut up altogether, instead of being told simply and frankly just so much as they could understand of what it is certainly important for them to know. A child can very early be taught that the subject is sacred, not one for general discussion, but one upon which mother or father can safely be consulted, being ready to throw any light they can upon it. A child at a very early age can be shown the growth of a flower from a seed, the fertilisation of plants ; it can watch the embryo tadpole slowly develop from the shapeless mass of jelly, and can, later on, sympathetically observe the cat with her kittens, the horse with its foal at its side. Simply and without any mystery the child can learn that its own physical birth was part of the same wonderful working of Nature. Later on, but quite early, it can vaguely learn of a spiritual difference in the relationship of human parents, the meaning of the long years of immaturity in the human species, and the way in which that which is instinct, blind and unreasoning, in the animal world is sanctified and refined by human love. The child who observes all these things, with a sympathetic guide, will not brood or worry over them in the least, will probably not even express surprise. If it grows up gradually understanding quite simply and naturally, and long before any personal feelings or emotions are involved at all, it receives no shock, it has no morbid sense of mystery or curiosity. On the other hand, if a child is told that babies come from parsley beds, or storks, or clouds, or doctors' bags, it may be silenced, but it is not really satisfied ; it takes steps to find out the truth sooner or later, and then a blow shatters the confidence which should be complete between parent and child, and a cloud of mystery, secrecy, and unpleasantness begins to gather round what should be bright and healthy and hopeful.

Children's Questions. II.

Many good people who are concerned with what they call "sex instruction" become obsessed with the idea that the question looms far larger in the mind of the normal healthy child than is really the case. As a matter of fact, when once the natural curiosity is satisfied, the subject ceases to be important; there are so many other interesting things in the world, and when a child knows, or thinks it knows, all about anything, it naturally turns its attention to something else. The small girl has too long been encouraged to show premature maternal feeling over her dolls. The absurdity of early sex distinction was brought home to me the other day in a toy shop, when the assistant, asked for a toy for a child three years old, promptly inquired, "Boy or girl?" Little girls need not be expected to show motherly feeling any more than little boys should be fatherly, but even small children can have ideals of health and physical fitness set before them. They can understand at a very early age the need of making each generation stronger and wiser and happier, and can be made to realise that the responsibility for this will some day be their business. Why cannot Sunday-school teachers give lessons which will have more practical bearing on the every-day life of the children? Mothers nowadays must take far more upon themselves with regard to the training of their sons and daughters if our civilisation is to survive in any form which will make it worth having.

The girl who is wisely, thoughtfully and cheerfully warned as to the changes she must inevitably experience when approaching womanhood sustains no shock when the time comes, and, if healthy, is not perturbed in any way. The boy who has ten minutes' frank talk with an affectionate father or a sensible family doctor may be saved much danger and misery, and may grow up with an entirely different ideal as to his duty as a citizen and a potential father.

The evolution of human marriage, the slow upward progress from the Eastern ideal of womanhood to the ideal human comradeship between the sexes which is surely coming among European races, all this can be quietly and reverently explained to quite young children, as part of their moral and religious training, long before they are old enough to have any personal emotion on the subject. They will not worry about it; it won't affect their play, but the vital knowledge will remain dormant in their plastic minds, ready to be awakened when needed. That monogamy is proved to be the most favourable system from a biological and social point of view, that the child is best nurtured when the father and mother unite in the establishment of a settled home, that one standard of morality is not only possible, but beneficial, according to modern science—these facts, even taken merely on their materialistic merits as tending to the greatest happiness and progress of healthy

human life, can be, and should be, common knowledge to every child of the Empire before it is in its 'teens. Children's Questions. II.

It is the duty of every mother, rich or poor, to see that her children, for their own safety and happiness, are fortified by such knowledge ; ignorance on vital subjects means misery and degeneration. The old-fashioned confusion of innocence with ignorance is gone for ever—it was always largely humbug and pretence—an excuse for mental slackness all round. No one is safer or better for being ignorant ; a little learning may be a dangerous thing, but none at all is desperate.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

The Best Way

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, who edits our Home-Makers' pages, is ready to answer questions or to give any advice for which our readers may ask her.]

Every sender of a "Best Way" tip is entitled to nominate a friend to receive six free issues of "Overseas."

Best Way.

TROPICAL CLOTHING.—Any person or persons coming out to the Far East (say, S.S. or F.M.S.) would do well not to purchase many articles of clothing in England for tropical use, as there is a distinct style of cut which is easily procurable in these parts, as well as all other articles of clothing for tropical use, at prices cheaper than in England.

A SPECTACLE "TIP."—A little methylated spirits put on a piece of cloth and well rubbed over both sides of glasses will clean off all dirt or grease. Then take a piece of chamois leather or fine silk and well rub the glasses, which will make them quite bright and clean.

As methylated spirits is highly inflammable, it should not be used near any fire or naked light.

A SOAP TIP FOR LADIES.—Now that the prices of soap are so high, all small pieces of washing soap which are too small for any further use should be gathered and put into an old cup or other receptacle, and when there is a sufficient quantity, it can be melted down and afterwards allowed to cool, when it will become a solid mass, and can be used.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE HAIR.—To preserve or keep the hair from falling out, instead of using all sorts of preparations on the market, use only clarified, non-smelling cocoanut oil. This is most extensively used by women throughout the East, who are noted for their beautiful heads of hair. A little of the oil well rubbed into the hair once or twice a week is usually sufficient for the purpose.—James D. G. Morise, c/o Dr. Savage, Fort Road, Klang, Selangor, F.M.S.

TO THREAD A BEAD NECKLACE.—Make a firm knot after every bead is threaded, then, should it break, only one bead will fall instead of the whole lot, as so often happens ; and many cannot be found.—Miss M. Cassels, Casa da Porre, Porto, Portugal.

TO CLEAN A PIPE.—Take a piece (about 5 inches long, not too thick) of bicycle spoke, file one end flat for ¼ inch and make like a crochet hook ; on the other end put a piece of sealing wax to get a grip. Take a small piece of cotton wool and fix on the hook by a turn to the right ; after passing up the stem, it can be taken off the hook by holding between a piece of paper (not to dirty the fingers) and turned to the left. A larger

Best Way.

piece of cotton wool can be used for the bowl of the pipe.—J. C. Cohen, Grand Hotel des Iles d'Or, Hyeres (Var.), France.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—A method not generally known of preserving eggs, which is usually a rather expensive affair, is to cut a newspaper in long strips wide enough to wrap each egg, and leave about 4 inches on each side to turn in—this excludes the air. Place the eggs then in a drawer and keep closed. Choose a drawer which fits very tightly.

Eggs treated in this way will last for twelve months and be quite fresh.—Mrs. G. Howe, Murwanee, Belgrave Road, Colwyn Bay.

MOCK GOOSE.—Soak half pint haricot beans in water all night. Next day boil until tender, put into a pie-dish with chopped onion and sage salt, and a pie-crust over. Bake in oven.

POTATO DISH.—Boil and mash enough potatoes, add chopped parsley, and one or two hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, pepper and salt. Put into pie-dish and brown in the oven.

CURRIED LENTILS.—Soak half cup lentils all night, boil till tender, add small piece of butter and thicken with curry powder and flour. Serve with boiled rice.

SAVOURY DISH.—Put three tablespoonfuls raw rice into a pie-dish with plenty of milk, pepper and salt to taste, and some chopped onion. Cook very slowly two to three hours.

BOILED SAVOURY.—Half cup flour, half cup bread crumbs, pepper and salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, chopped onion, parsley, and thyme, one egg. Boil two hours in greased mould. One teaspoonful butter or dripping.

GINGER WINE.—Pour three quarts boiling water on to six cups sugar (leaving out one tablespoonful sugar) and one tablespoonful citric acid. Burn the tablespoonful sugar and add it, and give a stir from time to time till all is dissolved. When cold, add one dessertspoonful essence cayenne and two dessertspoonfuls essence ginger. One tablespoonful to glass water. (A man told me he would "near as soon have this as whisky.")

STUFFED MARROW.—Peel a marrow, cut a big slice off one end, scoop out the seeds, fill up with forcemeat, sew on the end cut up. Bake for two hours; turn it round occasionally.

CABBAGE.—Boil cabbage till tender. Then chop up fine, put into a saucepan with small lump butter, pepper and salt and milk. Thicken with corn-flour.

BREAD SAVOURY.—Make a bread pudding in a pie-dish, but, instead of sugar, put in chopped celery and cheese.

POTATO AND ONION.—Slice raw potatoes into thin slices, put in a pie-dish with chopped onion, pepper and salt, small piece of butter. Bake very slowly in oven with pie-dish covered.

PUMPKIN SOUP.—Boil the pumpkin and mash it well. Return to saucepan and add small lump of butter and enough sweet milk to thin it to the consistency of soup.

LEMON SYRUP.—One pint lemon-juice, three pounds sugar. Boil ten minutes, skim while boiling. When cool, bottle. One tablespoonful to glass water.—Miss E. G. Trundle, "Arden," Eumundi, North Coast Line, via Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

ORANGE CAKE (mix in order given).—Quarter cup of butter, one scant cup of sugar, one egg beaten lightly, the grated rind of one orange, half cup of milk, one and a half cups of sifted flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in moderate oven.

Frosting or "icing" for same.—Powdered sugar two cups, half teaspoonful of orange extract, juice of orange enough to mix into right consistency for spreading on cake.

"Our last day's shoot on the Bubi River, Rhodesia." From left to right, Mr. J. Carlisle, Mr. H. E. Gould and Mr. N. Dicks. Photo sent by Mr. H. E. Gould, Lonely Mines, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

O.S Members on the Shores of Lake Penticton, B.C. Photo sent by Mr. L. Stocks, Penticton B.C., Canada.

On the Prairie. Photo sent by Mr. R. Savage, [illegible] Lumney Co., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Mr. A. Roberts on a Welsh stile near Llanfairfechan. Photo sent by Miss H. S. Cooper, 51, Priory Avenue, Hastings.

Some Night Nurses reading "Overseas." Photo sent by Miss M. Meredith, Nurses' House, New Somerset Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa.

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Members are invited to correspond with one another.

The Overseas Forum.

SEAFARERS AS NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Will you please say if seafaring men should be considered as resident abroad or at home? I am of opinion that they should be made Members as resident abroad, even though they give their home address for correspondence.—J. Clarkson, c/o Messrs. MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Sucursal de Cartagena, Cartagena, Spain.

[*We quite agree with our correspondent, and are prepared to regard all members of the merchant marine, the greater part of whose lives are passed on the high seas, as non-resident Members.*]

OUR MEMBERSHIP "BIG PUSH."—I am sending you an application for membership from my brother, and hope to be able to fill the book by next August. I think the idea is an excellent one, and if every Member does his bit the result should be tremendous.—R. B. White, 19, Avenue Ruchonnet, Vevey, Switzerland.

[*"If every Member does his bit" is the crux of the whole matter—if!*]

"A GET TOGETHER DINNER."—I understand that your anniversary takes place some time in August. It is our intention to have a little "get together dinner," and we thought that if we knew the exact date we could possibly arrange it on the date of your anniversary.—F. R. Burnett, 734, Morris Avenue, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A.

GOOD WISHES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—You and our Club generally have my sincerest good wishes for present and future success, and much appreciation for the amazing amount of good work accomplished. I wish I could help more, but circumstances prevent it, and I live in a sparsely populated country district.—Mrs. F. Harrison, The Bungalow, Kaleden, B.C., Canada.

A WELCOME PRESENT.—I am now sending six new names of Members with the annual subscription of 10s. Two of the new names, those of my sister and of Miss Drewitt, I am sending without their knowledge, but I think it is a very good present to give them, and I'm sure they

A Mussok-Wallah with his Mussok on his back. A mussok is a complete buffalo skin blown up with air and used as a means of conveyance across the River Sutlej. Sometimes as many as three persons cross together on one of these inflated skins. The mussok-wallah uses his legs and a small paddle to propel his craft. Photo sent by Mr. Arthur Lockwood, Chaba P.O., *via* Mashobra, Simla Hill States, India.

The Overseas Forum.

will be very glad to renew the subscription ; after the pleasure of being Members for a year, they won't wish to drop out.—Miss E. Bishop, The Hospital, Apia, Samoa.

[*We hope many Members will follow Miss Bishop's example of remembering absent friends.*]

A REGRET.—Personally I regret that I did not join the Over-Seas eight years ago, when I first came to the country. For pointing out the way I should go I have to thank my friend Mr. Gladwin, of Kampala, Uganda, who, where the interests of the O.S. are concerned, is a perfect leech.—Frank Cole, P.O. Box 47, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa.

TWO MAILS A YEAR.—We only have two mails a year up in this country, and sometimes we are not sure of that. Probably they have better mail service up in Thibet than we have.—John Firth, Fort Macpherson, Peel River, Mackenzie River, N.W. Territories, Canada.

FOUR YEARS OLD WHEN QUEEN VICTORIA MARRIED.—I may wind up by saying that I was four years old the day good Queen Victoria was married, and remember the saluting and bell-ringing, so I haven't very much margin left.—F. Patch, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Canada.

FROM LABRADOR.—I was much interested in reading your account of the weather conditions in England in the September number of "Overseas." I may say there hasn't been a drier or more beautiful summer on this coast for many a long year, while last winter was the severest in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

We are on the eve of another winter, as after about another fortnight the mail steamers will cease coming to the coast, and we shall then be cut off from all communication with the outside world until after the New Year has come.—George Budgell, Rigolet, Labrador.

FROM BRUNEI, LABUAN.—I wish to become a Life-Member.—W. H. Doughty, Brunei, *via* Labuan, Straits Settlements.

[*We hope 999 readers will follow Mr. Doughty's example. We want 1,000 Life-Members this year. The cost is only £7 7s., which includes receipt of "Overseas."*]

"DO IT NOW"—THE RIGHT WAY.—I have always been in isolated places where there are not many Englishmen, and, as you will understand, it's difficult to get Members. Your New Year's resolution which was attached to the January issue of the "Overseas" came in useful, as Mr. Nickelsen was in my home when it arrived, and I asked him to become my first Member ; and he said, "Give me pen and ink," and I gave it to him, and he then became a Member. I hope I shall soon

Photo: Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

THE CHAMPION PEA-SHELLER.

Peas are now in season, and Mary Tiddell, reputed London's champion pea-sheller, is in her element. She is seen working at Covent Garden with the expertness acquired by fifty years' practice.

obtain my second Member, and so on, until I have made a good showing. —W. A. Cole, La Carlota Sugar Central, La Carlota, Negros Occ., Philippine Islands.

BOOMING IN NEW YORK.—I am glad to say we are obtaining a great many new Members—from ten to twenty at each meeting—so we feel that the Club, from now on, will steadily progress.—Arthur E. Howell, No. 12, Stone Street, New York City, U.S.A.

A BUSY TIME.—Will you kindly let me have particulars of the advertising rates of "Overseas"?

It may interest you to know that my wife's offer to give particulars of the life here has been accepted by Members all over the world, and has kept her quite busy answering inquiries. We have received some most interesting letters and, doubtless, laid the foundation of many friendships. —R. A. Fife-Schaw, c/o Medan Hotel, Medan (Deli), Sumatra, Dutch East Indies.

"MESPOT'S" GREAT BLESSING.—We have one great blessing in "Mespot," and that is the gloriously cool night. We have been sleeping on our flat roof for some time now, and get a delightfully cool breeze coming across the Tigris. Indeed, some nights I have needed two blankets. This, when the temperature during the day goes up to as much as 113 in the shade, is remarkable. We can certainly crow over India on this account as far as climate goes, I think, for when one gets a good night's rest one can stick a good deal of heat during the day. —Mrs. Fyfe, E. and M. Section, R.E., Baghdad, Mesopotamia.

WHERE BRITONS ARE FEW.—In Madagascar Britons are few and far between.—H. Claude Nicholson, Sakalava Oilfields, Maroaboaly, Aklavandra, Madagascar.

FROM ROUMANIA. — Having spent fourteen years abroad in different parts, I can appreciate the need of the O.S., and firmly believe in its ideals. — Walter Skelton, Section Technique, C.E.D., Suline, Roumania.

NO HEALTH RESORT.—With regard to the list of Fernando Po Members, the only one now here is the Rev. W. H. Collins. Mr. Glaister is on leave in England, Mr. Graham left the island long ago, and I regret to report that Mr. Cotton has died here. This place is certainly no health resort. —E. Molecey, c/o Messrs. J. Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Santa Isabel, Fernando Po, West Africa.

TO KAMLOOPS MEMBERS.—Can you give me the names of people in the Kamloops district who are Members of our Club, or would this entail too much work? Up to the present there seems to have been little co-operation, and practically none of the Members

[*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

A SUN-BATH ON THE ROOF.

On the roof at the Kingsway Crèche, where London babies receive open-air treatment in the sunny hours.

The Overseas Forum.

are known to each other as such. — Douglas H. Russell, Box 324, Kamloops, B.C., Canada.

[*Kamloops Members, please link up.*]

MEMBERSHIP IN PALESTINE. —The majority of Members in Palestine are resident in Haifa, and we are making every endeavour to "recruit" as many more as possible. —C. Innes, Audit Department, Palestine Railways, Haifa, Palestine.

120 MEMBERS.—Our Membership is now in the neighbourhood of 120, the largest that it has ever been, and we hope to further increase it this next year.—T. Edgar Plewman, Chengtu, China.

[*We wish every British community was equally well represented in our ranks.*]

"NONE ARE FOR THE PARTY." I am an officer in the Camel Corps out here, and am pretty lonely when I arrive in London on leave. Apart from that, I am desirous of joining a place where none are for the party, but all are for the State. —A. M. Hutchinson, The Camel Corps, British Somaliland, *via* Aden.

TEN YEARS IN SOUTH SEAS. —Life in Rotuma is, I suppose, typical of all South Sea islands of its size and situation; the sameness from one year's end to the other, I fancy, would pall on most people. I have been here ten years now and have got quite used to it. —Fred. Gibson, Motusa, Rotuma, *via* Levuka, Fiji.

ALWAYS PREPARED. —I always carry an application form for new Members in my pocket in case I can capture one, and complete same on the spot. —C. R. Crofton, Hazelton, Box 205, P.O., Ayr, North Queensland, Australia.

[*There is nothing like being prepared for emergencies. We wish all our friends would do likewise.*]

TEACHING GEOGRAPHY. —There is a school on this farm, so I think "Overseas" will have a good home every month; besides being interesting reading, it will teach the children their geography. — H. Lewis, Veterinary Department, Figtree, Rhodesia, South Africa.

PROFESSIONAL RAINMAKER. — I may be able to write you an account in the future of the wonders of a rainmaker. As you are possibly aware, South Alberta has suffered from drought from 1917 to 1920, so the Agricultural Society of Medicine Hat have hired a rainmaker from California, U.S.A., to come and make rain from May 1st to August 1st, to ensure us getting a bumper crop; so, if the rain-man makes a success of it, you must look out for a flood of subscriptions for new Members.—Ben Street, Faith P.O., Alberta, Canada.

NOT THE FISHERMAN'S FAULT.—I am pleased to say I have been fortunate enough to add about ten new Members to

Photo: Newspaper Illustrations Ltd.

A TEST MATCH.

OVERSEAS

The Overseas Forum.

Mrs. Morris's list since I have been down here, quite eclipsing my Cordoba average. I think my number of Members stands at about fifty now, not much for about five years' work, but the fault lies with the fish, and not the fisherman.—R. M. Copnall, Calle Reconquista 874, Buenos Aires, Argentine, South America.

GOOD FOR WASTING TIME.—In passing I should like to state my opinion, so that you could advise any one considering coming out to Senegal that it is the best place I know of to waste one's life in ; that sounds gloomy, but every one is allowed to be gloomy now and then. A British colony for me next time !—E. A. R. George, c/o La Compagnie Française des Charbonnages de Dakar, Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa.

HARD TIMES.—The island is going through a stage of great depression owing to the " slump " in cocoa and spice, our two large exports ; money is very tight ; people fight shy of subscriptions of any kind.—H. Astley Berkeley, O.B.E., Mount Horne, Grenada, British West Indies.

ULTIMA THULE.—Enclose my year's subscription. I must apologise for its lateness, but, as there are only three or four mails per annum to this Ultima Thule locality, a delay is unavoidable.

" Overseas " is an excellent sedative for the many longings that the inevitable home call is responsible for.

I have been away from England eight years, but still the English sunsets and the various moods of the English Channel are undimmed in one's recollections of home.

The exquisite aspects and scents of the woods of England and the countryside still remain vivid impressions in one's mind, those hundred and one incidents that kept one's five senses in a state of unceasing activity giving birth to those memories that for ever remain untarnished by the hand of time. However, we are supposed to be a nation one of whose outstanding characteristics is " unemotionalism," so one shares one's heart with " Overseas " and continues to hide one's feelings inside this refrigerator dedicated to our national character.—V. H. Sherwin, Forrest River Mission, E. Kimberley S., North-West Australia.

COFFEE PLANTERS.—There are lots of planters here (coffee) who might like to join the Club, and I will see what I can do.—Albert B. Lloyd, Church Missionary Society, Toro, Uganda, Kenya Colony.

VERY HOMESICK.—The little journal becomes more interesting—I may even say fascinating—month by month. It is a real treat to one far away from the Homeland, and I look forward to its arrival eagerly. The little coloured landscape, woodland, and garden views of places in England are really gems of delight, although they make an exile very homesick.—Mrs. D. Donnelly, G.P.O. Box 97, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, South America.

NEW ZEALAND'S PROBLEMS. — We of New Zealand have our problems to solve, but they are not, one gathers, nearly as knotty as those which are confronting you of the United Kingdom.—T. G. Hirst, P.O. Box 111, Invercargill, New Zealand.

Photo : Daily Mirror.

THE RIVER GIRL.

The river season is now in full swing.

MY MONTH'S READING

By A. St. John Adcock

My Month's Reading.

"NEVER the time and the place and the loved one all together," sings Browning, and, unfortunately, not only in our domestic lives are we denied that concatenation of circumstances which is necessary to our happiness. Too often the men we send into Parliament to look after our interests, to tax us, and decide how our money shall be spent, are men of no ideas ; while our men of ideas are not allowed in any position of authority where they could put them into practice. Yet, after all, perhaps if Mr. Wells were made a Minister of State he would only get entangled in the toils of departmental practice, be drugged by custom and precedent, grow drowsy in the vitiated parliamentary atmosphere, and end by becoming as dull and mechanical as most of his associates in office. Far better than this that he should remain a voice crying in the wilderness, that he should remain a live thinker and go on furnishing us with ideas, even if nobody can be moved to realise them.

He offers us in his new book, "The Salvaging of Civilisation," a sound, common-sense philosophy, and common-sense is so rare apparently that we call him a prophet. He foresees, as might any rational man who exerts himself to reflect, that if we insist on reconstructing the world after the pattern that the War has destroyed we are merely paving the way to a next and more terrible war and the tragic end of our civilisation. Edith Cavell had that vision of the truth that is said often to come to the dying when she said in her last hour, "Patriotism is not enough," and Mr. Wells sees that there is no salvation in our old-fashioned, narrow national patriotisms and that the time has come to change them for a larger conception of that virtue which shall embrace all mankind. When we go to church we say all men are brothers, and we subscribe to the gospel that we should love one another, but when we come out of church we don't behave as if we believed it. You may say Mr. Wells is too drastic, too daring, in advocating that a new Bible should be compiled, a "Bible of Civilisation," suited to modern needs, as the old Bible was suited to the needs of a cruder Eastern people, but if we disagree with him we must do so with some humility, seeing to what a pass we have come after 2,000 years of the old teaching. I notice that Dean Inge has been again expressing his contempt for democracies and pouring scorn on "the windy

triad, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," yet it is his clerical duty to remind us that we are all equal ; he even seems to object to the affluent being taxed for the benefit of the needy, yet the old Bible adjures us to bear one another's burdens ; so, one way and another, I think Mr. Wells may be forgiven for thinking we ought to have a new one, and one more adapted to our requirements, so that we could not only quote it, but have real faith in it and act upon it. Whether if it were thus accommodated to our actual practices it could still be called a Holy Bible is a different matter.

Wells's panacea for the ills of mankind is educational reform ; and in this Edward Bok would agree with him, for he tells you in his just-published autobiography how, at the age of seven, he recognised the stupidity of certain conventional methods in the educational system of his country and had the satisfaction of seeing them changed in his own school as a result of his refusal to conform to them. Edward Bok, as most of us know, is an American, and his autobiography is one of the most fascinating stories any man has ever written about himself. Before he was thirteen he left school, and, his family being in the grip of poverty, began to earn money by selling ice-water on the street cars and doing all manner of odd jobs for anybody who would employ him. Within four years, by his enterprise and force of character, he had won the sympathy and friendship of some of the most famous men and women in America. He obtained work in a publishing house, made the most of all his opportunities, at twenty-six was editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and having turned it into the most popular and influential women's magazine in the world, retired at middle age with a fortune as well as with fame, and proceeded to devote himself to public services. From the start he was an idealist, and he rose, not, as so many do, by abandoning his ideals, but by realising them. "Make you the world a bit more beautiful and better because you have been in it," was his old grandmother's advice to him when he was a child, and if you read his story it will be borne in upon you that he has done this. As Lord Northcliffe says in an introduction, it is "a tale of romantic adventure" ; yet it is so full of practical wisdom, so inspiring in its ideals and in its frank record of how a man with no material advantages may play a straight game with life and achieve the highest success, that he adds, "This book deserves a place on the most useful shelf where we keep the unofficial works of reference. But if I had only one copy, which I had undertaken to use to the best advantage, I think I should give it to a boy who was just beginning life as a wage-earner."

Here is Mr. Bok's recipe for success. He found the path to it "wide open ; the competition was negligible. There was no jostling. In fact, travel on it was just a trifle lonely. . . . And

My Month's Reading.

the way was so simple, so much simpler, in fact, than its avoidance, which called for so much argument, explanation and discussion. One had merely to do all that one could, and a little more than one was asked or expected to do, and immediately one's head rose above the crowd, and one was in the employer's eye, where it is always so satisfying for an employee to be. And as so few heads lifted themselves above the many, there was never any danger that they would not be seen. . . . When others played he worked, fully convinced that his playtime would come later. Where others shirked, he assumed. Where others lagged, he accelerated his pace. Where others were indifferent to things around them, he observed and put away the results for possible use later. He did not make himself a packhorse ; what he undertook he did from interest in it, and made it a pleasure to him when to others it was a burden. . . . He soon learned that the hardest kind of work lay behind every success, that nothing in the world of business just happened, but that everything was brought about, and only in one way—by willingness of spirit and determination to carry through. He soon exploded for himself the misleading and comfortable theory of luck ; the only lucky people, he found, were those who worked hard."

I don't know that I would go quite so far as to say that, but, putting Derby winners aside, it is certain that, "generally speaking, a man gets in this world about what he works for." Mr. Bok knew many famous persons, and there are a lot of new and good anecdotes about Stevenson, Kipling, Roosevelt, Gladstone, Wendell Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, and others. It is not only one of the most useful, but one of the most enjoyable autobiographies of our time.

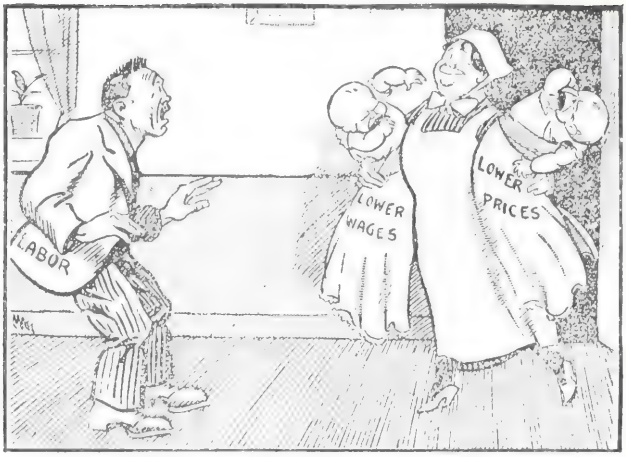
The best novels I have read this month are "Intrusion," "Aaron West," and "Madame" : they differ widely in theme and style, but are alike in being alive with interest and brilliantly written ; and you should not miss "Where the Pavement Ends," the most original and powerfully imaginative collection of short stories we have had since Kipling gave us his first.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature : "The Salvaging of Civilisation," by H. G. Wells. 7s. 6d. (Cassell.) "Edward Bok : an Autobiography." 21s. (Thornton Butterworth.) "Remarkable Rogues," by Charles Kingston. 12s. 6d. (John Lane.) "Wayfarers in Arcady," by Charles Vince. 7s. 6d. (Philip Allan.) "Books on the Table," by Edmund Gosse. 8s. 6d. (Heinemann.) Fiction : "Intrusion," by Beatrice Kean Seymour. 8s. 6d. (Chapman & Hall.) "Aaron West," by John Knittel. 8s. 6d. (Hodder & Stoughton.) "Madam," by Ethel Sidgwick. 7s. 6d. (Sidgwick & Jackson.) "Where the Pavement Ends," by John Russell. 8s. (Thornton Butterworth.) "The Keystone," by M. P. Willcocks. 8s. 6d. (Hutchinson.) "Far to Seek," by Maud Diver. 8s. 6d. (Blackwood.)

JOHN BULL: "FORE!"
London *Daily Express*.

THE CAT'S-MEAT MAN PASSES BY.
"Poy," in the London *Evening News*.

"Won't you move up, gentlemen, and give me a seat?"
Life (New York).

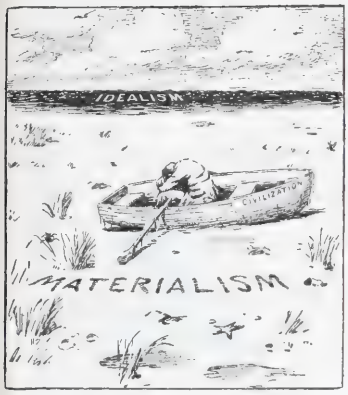


A Double Event.

Nurse Slump: "Twins, sir! Two blessings when you only hexpected one!" *Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

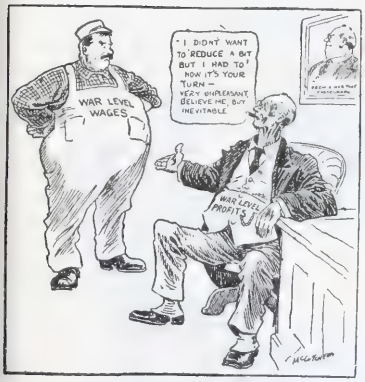
The Rocky Road in any Country.

John Bull: "I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way." *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).



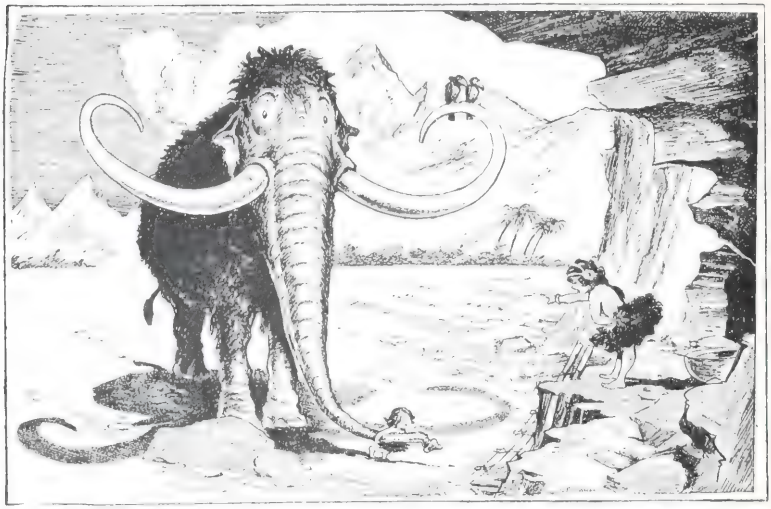
Ebb Tide.
Harding, in the *Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Intolerable Burden.
Kirby, in the *New York World.*


"I DIDN'T WANT TO REDUCE A BIT BUT I HAD TO! NOW IT'S YOUR TURN — VERY UNPLEASANT BELIEVE ME, BUT INEVITABLE
WAR LEVEL WAGES
WAR LEVEL PROFITS

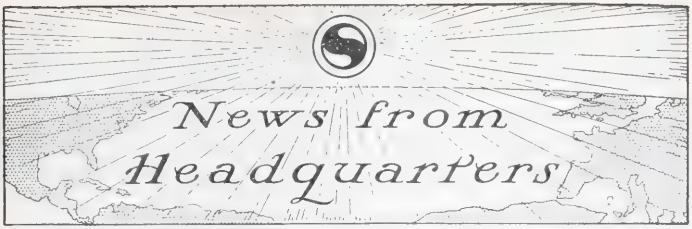
Reducing Pains.
McCutcheon, in the *Chicago Tribune.*

"Yes, sonny, I can remember when those sails were spinning round and round all day long!"
London *Daily Express.*



"Euclid, take that thing right out of here. How many times have I told you not to bring your pets into the house?" *Life* (New York).

Mother: "Johnny, if you eat any more you'll burst."
Johnny: "Well, pass the cake, mother, and get out of the way."
London Mail.



"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

OUR MEMBERSHIP "BIG PUSH."—Our "Big Push" is getting along steadily, and an ever-increasing number of Members are taking part. We should like to specially draw our readers' attention to the Over-seas Tree this month (page 44). They will notice that we are now printing it as referring *to this year's membership campaign only*, as we think by so doing it affords greater interest, as enabling us to watch our headway from month to month. News from Head-quarters.

The Tree, when fully ripe, will represent a hundred fruits of a hundred Members; in other words, 10,000 Members to be enrolled before December 31st next. So far this year, since January 1st we have enrolled 4,312 new Members, but if we all put our backs into our membership "Big Push," there is no reason why we should not achieve a record and reach 10,000 new Members this year.

Will you all help me? Please do. We are tremendously keen on making 1921 our best year yet.

* * * * *

PROSPECTS IN CANADA.—For some reason which we have never been able to discover our cause is weaker in Canada than in any other part of the Empire, and we hope that our Canadian Members will put their shoulder to the wheel and try and alter this state of affairs during the rest of the current year.

We were particularly gratified to receive several batches of new recruits from Canadian Members recently. Mr. L. P. D. Tilley, K.C., of St. John, New Brunswick, forwards several new Members. Among others are the Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of the province, and Mr. Harold C. Schofield, manager of the Robert Reford Steam-ship Company. Miss M. C. Ritchie, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Quebec, sends one Life-Member and some new recruits. Mrs. E. Murray, 4, Moncton Avenue, Quebec, sends us a Life-Member.

* * * * *

THE RIGHT PRESENT.—This is the kind of letter we like to get. It comes from Miss M. A. MacKenzie, Melbourne Cottage, Falside, Paisley, Scotland:—

> "Some weeks ago I received from my brother in South Africa one of the best presents I have ever had. He made me a Member of the Over-Seas Club. I was so delighted.

News from Headquarters.

Some months ago he started sending me copies of the 'Overseas' magazine, and I was so interested in the movement that he has made me a Member. I wear my wee badge faithfully."

* * * * *

EMPIRE DAY PARADE.—The Empire Day parade organised by our associated society, the League of the Empire, went off very successfully in Hyde Park on Saturday, May 28th, when Her Majesty Queen Alexandra took the salute, and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the line. The Lord Mayor and sheriffs attended in state, and contingents, numbering some tens of thousands, of uniformed Boys' Brigades and girls' uniformed organisations were present.

* * * * *

THE WAYFARERS.—The Wayfarers, with their usual enthusiasm, are already hard at work for the Christmas Gift Sale, which promises to be an even greater success than last year's. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for us to have received many contributions from our overseas friends, but we hope that they have all studied the list of suggested articles given in the April number and will respond with their usual generosity. Even the smallest contribution can be utilised. For instance, one of our London Members is asking for odd lengths of wool left over from "jumpers" to make into children's balls for the toy stall. The same lady also requires a large number of seeds, grey and scarlet, such as are common in the West Indian islands, to be made into necklaces by the school-children under her charge. Will some of our West Indian Members oblige? Remnants of embroidery, silk, or pieces of material to make up into bags, etc., are also most acceptable. We hope our country Members will remember our home produce stall when bottling fruit, etc.

All articles for the Gift Sale should be addressed to Mr. F. G. Deverill, Reception Secretary, Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

* * * * *

A FAMOUS WOMAN TRAVELLER TURNED ARTIST.—Mrs. Alec Tweedie, the famous writer and traveller, who is a Life-Member of the Over-Seas Club, is holding an exhibition of some 300 of her impression sketches, made during two years' rambles since the War, in Syria, Palestine, Greece, France, Spain, Italy, Soudan, Egypt and India, at the Alpine Gallery, Conduit Street, London, on Saturday, July 2nd to Thursday, 7th, inclusive, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, including Sunday. Members of the Over-Seas Club will be admitted to the exhibition free of charge on presentation of invitation tickets, which may be obtained from Headquarters, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

I hope all the readers of "Overseas" will buy an O.S. Swan pen. We make a small profit by their sale, and they are a standing advertisement for the O.S. cause. I have bought one for my own use. Please read the announcement on pages 117 and 118.

E. W.

KROONSTAD, O.F.S.—Another batch of eight renewals comes to hand from our good friend Mr. K. Poole, our H.C.S., of the National Bank of South Africa.

NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sixteen renewals come from Mr. A. H. Gibson, of the Customs House. It is quite an active centre of O.S. interest.

BUENOS AIRES.—Hardly a mail from South America reaches us without its good number of renewals and new Members from our warm friend Mrs. C. K. Morris, 2458, Darragueira, Palermo. Words cannot express our appreciation of all that Mr. and Mrs. Morris have done for us.

BLYTHE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Ten renewals and several new Members reach us from our H.C.S., Mr. W. G. Sawyers, c/o the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Ltd.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.—Although our membership in Rio de Janeiro is not as large as it used to be during the War, we have a good number of supporters. Fifty renewal subscriptions are just to hand from our energetic friend Mr. J. A. Hardman, Caixa Postal 182.

CEBU, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, continues to be an active O.S. centre. Twenty-six renewal subscriptions are just to hand, and our Branch is one of the most generous in supporting charitable objects in the Old Country.

BAHIA BLANCA, ARGENTINE.—We possess few older friends than Mr. Francis B. Tregarthen, Ferro Carril del Sud, Ingeniero White, who for many years has represented us at Bahia Blanca. Hardly a week passes but he does not send us along some new Members or renewals.

ANTIGUA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Eleven renewal subscriptions and some new Members reach us from our good friend the Rev. M. V. Narracott, St. George's Rectory, Antigua.

GENOA, ITALY.—It is delightful to be able to report that the energetic Committee of our local Branch, of which Mr. D. H. P. Madge, Piazza Cinque Lampadi 14—77, is the Secretary and Mr. J. W. Guthrie Squair the Treasurer, has doubled the membership of the Branch. Last year it amounted to forty, and it now stands at eighty-four. The Branch was very active in the celebrations of Empire Day.

It is hoped that any visiting Member will get in touch with our local Secretary;

[*Photo: Graphic Photo Union.*

Sir William Berry, the Editor-in-chief of the *Sunday Times* and a Life Member of the O.S. Club, who has just been created a baronet.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

also we hope some friends abroad will send greetings and congratulations to our Genoa Branch.

ELTHAM, NEW ZEALAND. If only we possessed a Mr. W. D. Ross in every town in New Zealand, or, indeed, in the Empire, what a wonderful membership we should have! Forty-three renewals are just to hand from him, in addition to two Life Members. When a place like Eltham can provide a membership of this kind it should make some of our larger centres ashamed of themselves. As I have said, if only we had a Mr. Ross in all those centres where we are yet not adequately represented! What have Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin got to say for themselves?

JOHANNESBURG. Mr. A. E. Thiselton (P.O. Box 985) and the officials of our Transvaal Committee are to be congratulated on the splendid work they have done in getting in renewal subscriptions. According to recent advice, over 300 have been collected in Johannesburg so far.

CAMDEN, NEW SOUTH WALES. Mr. Stenhouse Huntley, of the Bank of New South Wales, is a very old friend, and sends us eleven renewal subscriptions.

TUNIS.—The Rev. H. C. Burrough, 5, Rue des Protestants, sends us a splendid list of renewals. We are interested to note that our old friend Mr. P. C. Sarell, H.B.M. Consul-General, is President of the Branch.

LA PLATA, ARGENTINE, possesses a group of warm supporters of our Society, and a dozen renewals are just to hand from our H.C.S., Mr. A. H. Quirk, Calle 4, No. 474, La Plata.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, has long possessed an active Branch of our movement, and the Committee for 1921 has just been elected, consisting of the following: President, Sir Basil Scott; Vice-President, Mr. G. F. Moore; Secretary, Mr. John M. Berutich; Treasurer, Mr. David W. Macleod; Mr. J. Bensadon, Mr. I. A. Abensur, Mr. R. Weir Brown, Miss F. Kirby Green, Mr. E. Williams, Cid Mehdi el Menebhi, G.C.M.G., Captain J. Hay Brooks, Lady MacLean, Miss Drummond Hay, Mr. E. Waller, Mr. E. S. Verdon, M.D.

SANTIAGO, CHILE. A further batch of new Members and renewals comes from our good friend Mr. W. R. Bruce, Casilla No. 17d. We seem to be going quite strong in Chile.

LOBITOS, PERU, seems a far cry to most of us, but a batch of twenty-two Members is just to hand from our H.C.S., Captain F. D. Falshaw. Among the names are several forwarded from St. Elena, Ecuador. Lobitos must certainly be one of our furthest-off centres.

GERMISTON, TRANSVAAL. Sixty-one renewal subscriptions reach us from Mr. H. J. Tonkin, the Hon. Treasurer. We are delighted to see that the O.S. cause is still flourishing in Germiston.

BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES. Seventeen renewals and new Members reach us from our H.C.S., Mr. A. J. Hanschell, P.O. Box 143.

LISMORE, NEW SOUTH WALES, sends along six new Members and a Life-Member through our indefatigable worker Mr. W. F. Oakes, P.O. Box 104, who has now contributed personally seventy-five new Members to our "Big Push." If only there were more Mr. Oakes's in the world!

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND. Mr. James Crighton, 283, Mathenesserlaan, forwards us six new Members.

NINGPO, CHINA. Our H.C.S., Mr. A. Bookless, of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department, sends us along thirteen new Members and renewals. This must represent practically all the local British community. We have just had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Bookless during his visit to the Old Country. We are sure all our Members will sympathise with him in the terrible loss of his wife, which occurred in Edinburgh while he was on his way home.

All Members are invited to make free use of this section.

Members' Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE, INFORMATION, ETC.—C. Cole, Wireless Station, Castlebar, Ireland.—"Wireless telegraphist, varied experience, desirous of proceeding overseas in a similar capacity, would like to hear conditions of employment and suggestions from fellow wireless men abroad. I am convinced there is no better medium for sound information than from fellow Members through 'Overseas.'"

C. F. Dodman, Little Burin Island, Fog Signal Station, Newfoundland.—"I would like to receive letters and any used books from any Member who would wish to send them to me, as I am stationed on an island with no other people but my assistant, and it gets a wee bit lonesome with nothing to read at times in the long night watches."

W. J. B., c/o "Overseas," General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—"Captain, Indian army, age 28, on foreign service, would be glad to correspond with Members."

Life Member, gentleman (China), c/o Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych.—"Scotsman would like to correspond with either sex (in the twenties) with a view to possible meeting in about two years' time, when on twelve months' holiday in England and Scotland."

Domino, c/o The Over-Seas Club.—"Young Englishman, age 19, residing in China, wishes to correspond, exchange postage stamps, picture postcards or snapshots with Members of the opposite sex of the same age as himself."

B. K. Biswas, D.W.O.'s Office, New Cantonment, Hinaidi, Baghdad, Mesopotamia.—"I would like to exchange views on various subjects with other young Members of the Club."

Geo. McCarthy, American Press, Beirut, Syria, would like to correspond with other printer Members in all parts of the world.

Ireland.—Heather and Sheliah, c/o "Overseas," The Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2, would like to correspond with Members that love the great outdoor. Letters welcomed from anywhere, especially from those who served during the late War.

Frank L. Gregory, 2, West 52nd Street, New York City, U.S.A.—"Member who has travelled extensively and served in the War in Egypt, Palestine and Syria would like to correspond with Members in any part, but especially in British East Africa."

Horace P. Evans, Room 502, C.P.R., Windsor Street Station, Montreal, Canada.—"I would like to correspond with Members in Australasia, South Africa, India, British West Indies and the Straits Settlements who are interested in the promotion of British attractions for theatres, legitimate stage, vaudeville or cinema."

T. Trevvett, Glen Allen, Virginia, U.S.A.—"I am anxious to trace two friends I had when I was in Australia, Mr. William and Mr. Charles Cummings. Their mother was Lady Cummings, their father an episcopal minister, and their home was in Cornwall, England; I think, Penzance, Truro or Liscard. If any one can help me trace my friends' address I should be grateful."

F. C., West Africa, c/o "Overseas."—"I am a Devonshire born and bred, tall, lusty, educated man of twenty-seven years; have spent three

ROLLS-ROYCE

Yet another appreciation of the Post-War Rolls-Royce

14, Cambridge Road,
Southport.
May 3rd, 1921.

Dear Sirs,

I desire to congratulate you on the vast improvement shown by the above chassis on the "London to Edinburgh" type which I purchased from you in 1911

The acceleration of your Post-war Model is marvellous; the springing is perfect, and I consider the four-speed gearbox a very great improvement.

One hears much of the inferior workmanship of post-war Cars of British Manufacture, and I think your firm is to be congratulated that there is at least one exception to this rule.

I heartily congratulate your firm on so wonderful a Car, and I should be glad if you would convey to your Engineer-in-Chief, Mr Royce, the admiration I have for his engineering triumph.

Yours faithfully,

A. Lyman Rhead

Major

ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD., 15, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Telegrams: Rolhead, Reg., London. Code: A.B.C., 5th Edition.

years in Egypt and Palestine, and two years on the West African coast. I want a spot somewhere on the earth where the sun shines in summer and the winters are not too severe, a healthy white man's country, of beautiful scenery, where a little sport and social life is obtainable, and where I can grow fruit and raise poultry and rear a few cattle as a means of livelihood ; where a little capital, a great deal of energy, optimism and applied common sense, a little experience of farming and a great love of the open air can earn sufficient recompense to sweeten the toil and enable me to settle down in contentment and moderate comfort. I should be grateful to Members who would write me as to the merits and possibilities of their particular colony and all information necessary, with, perhaps, some photographs."

Members' Exchange.

Nurse V. M. Walker, 19, Devonshire Road, Palmer's Green, N. 13.—"Would Members who wrote to me at the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, kindly note that the above is my permanent address ?"

H. Ward, Cable Office, San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Central America.—"Will you kindly insert a notice calling attention to my change of address ?"

Miss Margaret Robb, 260, Washington Derecha, Lima, Peru, South America.—"Please have my change of address noted in the Members' Exchange."

"LOCALISMS" WANTED.—"Will readers in other of the outlying parts of the Empire send short lists of the most characteristic localisms of their respective parts in exchange for the following South African one ? Lists from British Columbia, the Burmese jungle, and the Pacific islands, especially desired.

Veld = Field; open natural pasture, whatever the character of its vegetation.
Donga = Deep channel cut in the soil by streaming rain water.
Nek = A saddle between hills.
Kopje = A small hill.
Vlei = A marsh.
Brand = (a) New growth of grass after burning the old.
(b) Identification mark burnt on cattle, horses, etc.
Trek = (a) A journey by wagon or other heavy conveyance.
(b) A stage of that journey.
Krael = (a) An enclosure for stock.
(b) A collection of huts forming a native home."

Horace B. Evans, P.O. Brereton, *via* Piet Retief, Transvaal, S. Africa.

Miss Rita Giddy, Inglewood, Taranaki, New Zealand.—"I am a new Member and should like to correspond with Members in all parts of the world. I collect stamps and would give New Zealand stamps in exchange. I also am collecting snapshots of the Prince of Wales's Tour, and would pay for same or exchange N.Z. postcard views."

Miss G. R. Drew, Chateau de Combas, Vicq. Hte. Vienne, France.—"Could any Member of the Over-Seas Club give me a recipe for preparing Japanese Krones or Stachip ? These small tubercles grow very well here, but they are absolutely tasteless. Perhaps there is a special way of serving them."

Mrs. Mary Gaunt, "Hills View," Montego Bay, Jamaica.—"Once you put a notice in the "Overseas" that I would give any information about Jamaica. I have been immensely surprised at the publicity thus afforded. Letters came to me from all corners of the world, Burmah, East Africa, Transvaal, Congo, India, China, California, Honduras, Sicily, Norway. All these letters I have done my best to answer."

Miss E. M. Lunnon, Jeffries, Bourne End, Bucks, aged 19, would much like to correspond with others anywhere in the Empire, except South Africa.

COMMERCIAL SHIPS.

WARSHIPS, MAIL & PASSENGER STEAMERS. Icebreakers, Dredgers and other Special Craft. Floating Docks and Cranes. Marine Engines of all descriptions.

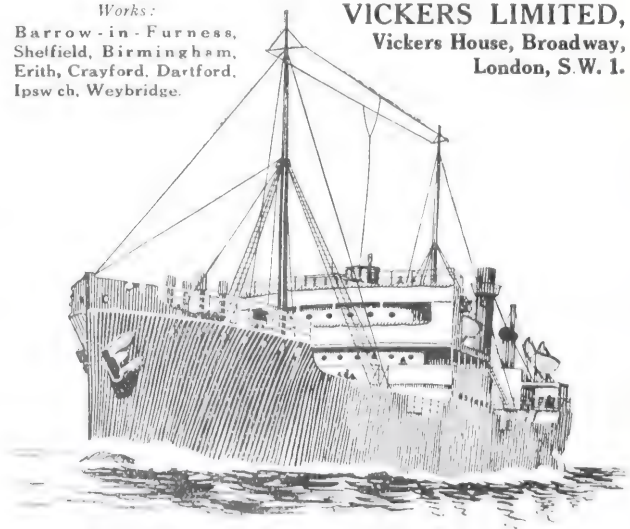
AIRCRAFT.

Railway Material. Vickers' Special Steels. Drop Forgings and Stampings. Motor Car Pressings and Springs. Weldless Drawn Tubes in all qualities of Carbon and :: :: Alloy Steels. :: ::

Motor Cars. Magnetos. Machines for the manufacture of Concrete Bricks, Tiles, etc. Mining, Cement-making and Stone Crushing Machinery. Oil Well Percussion Drilling Tools and Drilling Derricks. Rubber-making Machinery. Train Lighting Equipment. Machine Tools. Engineers' Small Tools. Sewing Machines. Darenta Washing Machines. Rifles.

Works:
Barrow-in-Furness, Shelfield, Birmingham, Erith, Crayford, Dartford, Ipswich, Weybridge.

VICKERS LIMITED,
Vickers House, Broadway, London, S.W. 1.



Motor Vessel "Seminole." Constructed at Barrow-in-Furness.

Members' Exchange.

W. Aked, c/o The Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.—"I intend to leave for South Africa in the autumn with the intention of taking up a homestead in some healthy, high locality, such as the Orange River Colony, Transvaal or Rhodesia, etc., and having a small orchard, orange grove, or something similar for occupation. Could some Member tell me the ideal spot in which to reside, a well-sheltered, dry place?"

W. H. Greenall, Dog and Rabbit Inn, Ashcroft Street, St. Helens, Lancs.—"I would like to correspond with any Member in Tasmania, New Zealand and Australia. I am an approved settler under the Government scheme for Tasmania."

MISCELLANEOUS.—C. C. Manners, Broome, W. Australia.—"By the way, if you know of any one wanting cattle country or interested in the bovine, I might be able to lay them on. Country can be taken up at a rental of £1 per 1,000 acres, but would want wells for stock watering. Some of the stations here have over twenty windmills on different parts of the run, as we call them."

Mrs. A. J. K. King, Hope Poultry Farm, Box 45, Billings Bridge, Ontario, Canada.—"I am desirous of selling my poultry plant here on account of ill-health. The farm is one mile from Ottawa, and can accommodate 700 layers, with 1,200 incubator capacity. The equipment is all modern and very complete, and we have a splendid market, and the plant is well stocked with bred-to-lay birds. Good dwelling house and barn."

E. A. Barry, Modder "B" G.M. Co., Ltd., P.O., Modderbee, *via* Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa.—"I would be very much obliged if you would mention that I would like to receive specimens of minerals and stones suitable to form a cabinet collection from any part of the world, and any duplicates I would send to any Member who is also making a collection."

FOR SALE.—Karosses made from the skins of South African wild animals—jackals, wild cat (grey), and wild cat (spotted black and white). For particulars write to Mrs. A. Luscombe, Newlands, Graaff Reinet, South Africa.

F. C. Metcalfe, P.O. Box 51, Ashbury Park, New Jersey, U.S.A.—"I would like to receive small samples of minerals and formations, with descriptions of same, from prospectors and geologists. Will be pleased to stand expense or exchange stamps, etc."

W. H. Bennett, Isabel, *via* Gijo, Solomon Islands.—"I would like to communicate with fellow tropical Members who would be disposed to assist me in obtaining tropical fruit seeds. The mangostun, cherimoyer, Avocado pear and various varieties of mangoes especially sought. Any one replying please advise estimate costs, postage, etc., so that I may remit in first instance."

Miss Margaret Ewing, 185, Pullman Avenue, Rochester, New York, U.S.A.—"I must say the Club is wonderful; through the Exchange column I get in touch with Members both in Australia and New Zealand, and get advice and very helpful information. I have long wished to go to either of these countries, and now I'm going to have that dream realised."

J. H. Mettam, Cash and Pay Department, Palestine Railway, Haifa Palestine.—"I wonder if any Members could spare me a copy of 'Overseas' for January, March, April, and August, 1920. I should greatly appreciate their kindness if they could, and would be glad to reciprocate with postage stamps, postcards, or, as far as possible, in any way senders might suggest."

(Continued on page 115.)

Overseas Business Section

Notes about our Advertisers

Notes about our Advertisers.

THE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS CO., LTD., are famous for their high-class quality cutlery and jewellery. While quality is their chief aim, price is also an important consideration. Intending purchasers may rest assured that in dealing with this firm they will receive the highest quality goods at lowest prices. A charming illustrated gift booklet will be sent on application. This will be found helpful to Members wishing to select presents. (Page 103.)

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.—Makers of the famous malted milk now marketed in all parts of the world. Horlick's malted milk is always satisfactory as a food-drink, and is invaluable for infants, and invalids as well. Made in a moment, it constitutes the ideal food-drink under all conditions. (Page 105.)

THE *ENGLISHMAN* OF CALCUTTA.—During the past hundred years the *Englishman* has gained a vast experience in every phase of Indian life—both commercial and political—and this is at the service of its advertisers. The *Englishman* circulates among the official and commercial classes. (Page 105.)

A. W. GAMAGE, LTD.—The rapid growth of this establishment as the world's shopping centre is a great achievement. Gamages, realising the difficulties of overseas shoppers to secure just the articles they require, inaugurated an Overseas Mail Order Department, so that residents overseas might obtain every service available to those living at home. This department has fully justified its existence. Gamages will be pleased to send readers a copy of their latest catalogue, free. (Page 109.)

STANDARD MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.—Overseas readers should secure a copy of the latest catalogue. It describes fully the exceptional qualities of this well-known light car. The Standard is essentially the car for the overseas *owner-driver*, being constructed to conform with the road conditions peculiar to so many territories abroad. The Standard is available made as a two and four-seater.

T. S. JACKSON & SONS have been established over sixty-six years manufacturing high-class floor and furniture polish, creams, and varnish stains. These are made of the best quality ingredients, and satisfy the most particular of housewives. Members should write to Jacksons for their booklet, "Floors, Flowers and Furniture." It contains hundreds of hints on the preservation of furniture.

ODHAMS, LTD., proprietors of *Pan*, the well-known artistic publication, announce that future issues are being altered to the standard magazine size. *Pan* will, however, maintain all the unique features which helped to make it the "magazine for the home." Readers should ask their newsagent for a copy or write to Odhams, and have a copy mailed direct every month.

(Continued on page 104.)

REGENT PLATE

The Tea and Coffee Service illustrated is in Regent Plate with beautifully engraved decoration.

Coffee Pot -	£6	5	0
Tea Pot -	6	0	0
Sugar Bowl -	3	12	6
Cream Jug -	3	2	0
Kettle, with Lamp -	13	0	0

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's Regent Plate is the finest electro-plate offered to the public, and with prices based on to-day's reduced costs of production, it offers the best value obtainable.

Illustrated List sent post free.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd

with which is incorporated The Goldsmiths Alliance Ltd Est 1751

Only One Address. No Branches.

112 REGENT STREET LONDON W.1

OVERSEAS

OVERSEAS BUSINESS SECTION (Notes about our Advertisers)
(continued from page 102).

Notes about our Advertisers.

PEARS' SCENTED SOAP.—It is not generally realised that Pears' unscented transparent soap is not the only variety of transparent soap manufactured by Messrs. Pears. Their scented glycerine soap is an excellent production, sold at a reasonable price. Pears' soap users who are under the impression that the firm do not produce a scented brand, may be interested to know that Pears have been selling perfumed soap for years. Readers experiencing any difficulty in securing supplies locally should write to Messrs. Pears, 71/75, New Oxford Street, London. They may be sure of a prompt and courteous reply from this old-established house, which was founded in 1789.

VALUE PAYABLE SERVICE, LTD.—Renowned for supplying footwear by post to all parts of the globe. The quality of their goods is of a high standard. They supply all kinds of boots and shoes, and have given satisfaction to hundreds of "Overseas" readers. Write for a copy of their illustrated catalogue.

WALTON AND CURTIS, LTD.—Varicose vein sufferers should possess a "Walcur" elastic stocking. The "Walcur" hose affords great relief, and does not impede the free movement of the limbs. The firm's records show over 80,000 people are wearing a "Walcur" stocking to-day.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, LTD.—"Overseas" readers who appreciate a raincoat that does not let in the rain should write to this firm for particulars of their "Omne Tempus" raincoats. So certain is this firm of the rain-resisting quality of their coats that they issue a legally-binding guarantee with every garment sold. These coats are made of hard-wearing material, and can be had in various shades and weights to suit different climates. Illustrated catalogue will be sent on request by the proprietors.

MESSRS. WRIGHT & CO. (OLD HILL), LTD., of Old Hill, Staffordshire, have been established for many years making tropical clothing for overseas residents. So expert are their tailors that they guarantee to fit accurately by post. It is only necessary to fill in their measurement form to secure smart clothing. Lounge suits, evening dress, light overcoats all come within their range.

THE "JONBUL" SELF-HAIRCUTTER is a clever little invention by which any man can cut his own hair and be independent of the barber. Unlike other similar devices, the "Jonbul" is devoid of springs, nuts or screws, which get out of order or are lost. It is used on an ordinary comb, and there is nothing in its construction to be affected by varying temperature or climatic conditions a matter of importance to many residents overseas. Details are given in the "Jonbul" business announcement on page 25.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.—For many years this company has been noted for building steamer after steamer of increasing size ; such boats as the *Celtic*, *Cedric*, *Baltic*, and *Adriatic* having been, each in turn, the largest steamer in the world when constructed. The *Olympic* is the largest oil burner. She has ten decks, seven of which are devoted to the passengers, 2,400 of whom she can accommodate. Her crew numbers 900. The company's operations are not confined to the Southampton-New York mail route. There is a high-class passenger service from Liverpool, and also services from Liverpool to Boston, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Portland, Philadelphia, New Zealand, and to Australia *via* Cape Town. Particulars from White Star Line (Publicity) Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

MALTED BARLEY WHEAT & MILK

Are the constituents of Horlick's Malted Milk. These nutritive elements help nature to build up the human frame and bring back health, strength and energy. Made in a moment—with the addition of water or milk. The ideal Food-Drink for Overseas Men, Women and Children.

Drink

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

OF ALL CHEMISTS & STORES.

CRICKET and TENNIS FOOT-WEAR

SPORTING and GOLF FOOTWEAR

PROMENADE and DRESS FOOTWEAR

HIGH GRADE BOOTS SHOES & CLOTHING FOR MEN & WOMEN

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE.

THE VALUE PAYABLE SERVICE, LTD.,
24, HATTON GARDEN,
LONDON, E.C. 1, ENGLAND

QUALITY CIRCULATION IN INDIA

British trade propaganda and publicity in India, with its vast area and many millions of consumers, is of the greatest importance at the present time of post-war reconstruction.

THE ENGLISHMAN

circulates entirely amongst High Government Officials, Indian Civil Service, Commercial Trading Firms, Indigo Planters, Tea Planters, etc., etc., and every European and well-to-do Indian who from an advertising point of view is worth cultivating.

THE ENGLISHMAN is one of the oldest-established papers in India, and circulates freely in India, Burmah, and Assam.

Let THE ENGLISHMAN tell the story of your products to all the educated population of India—a glance through any issue will convince you of its sound Imperial policy and value as an advertising medium.

Our London Advertising Manager has recently returned from India, and will be pleased to answer any enquiries or give you any information desired.

London Office:
199 TEMPLE CHAMBERS, TEMPLE AVENUE, E.C.4
'Phone: 5227 Holborn.

OVERSEAS

Overseas Employment Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment Bureau.

LADY SECRETARY requires post in London or abroad. Expert stenographer. Fluent French. First-class references.—*E.B. 1016.*

MEMBER DESIRES POSITION in any part of the world. Would join hunting or trading party. Several years' experience in planting, trading and recruiting in British New Guinea. Also two years with Papuan Government as Patrol Officer. Practical woodsman and camper. Age 29.—*E.B. 1017.*

COMPANION OR CHAPERONE. Lady Member would give services as companion or chaperone in return for expenses for short period or otherwise. Well educated, capable, domesticated and travelled. References.—*E.B. 1018.*

LADY, age 30, brought up on a farm, desires post in Rhodesia, Natal or South Africa. Domesticated and fond of children ; also has eight years' motoring experience. Willing to take entire charge of car.—*E.B. 992.*

LADY DISPENSER desires a position as assistant dispenser in Johannesburg or Cape Town. She is registered in the Transvaal for general nursing and midwifery.—*E.B. 996.*

CASHIER, BOOK-KEEPER, desires situation abroad. Three-five years' engagement, South Africa or Straits Settlements. Five years' experience in double entry system. Knowledge of income tax and general office work. Can prepare balance-sheet. Has leaving certificate. Excellent testimonials.—*E.B. 998.*

" I SHOULD LIKE to get in touch with an experienced ropemaker who would be willing to come to Jamaica to take charge of a new rope factory, just being erected."—*E.B. 1000.*

AN ENGLISHMAN by birth, at present residing in the States, would very much like to be located once more under the Union Jack. Sixteen years' experience in railroad bar department work ; all branches in executive capacity ; first-class reference. England preferred. 36 years of age and married.—*E.B. 1001.*

FARMER'S DAUGHTER, used to housekeeping and sewing, with good knowledge of catering, Member of the Over-Seas Club, age 30, is anxious to get into touch with fellow Members in Southern Rhodesia with a view to obtaining a position.—*E.B. 1019.*

SAWYER OR LUMBERMAN.—Member, 28 years of age, desires a situation in the tropics as a sawyer or lumberman, west coast Africa preferable. Has had eighteen months' experience of handling black labour in Central Africa.—*E.B. 1020.*

LIFE MEMBER, ex-officer (Infantry), highly connected, public school, travelled, earnestly desires work in England, secretary to gentleman or Club or any responsible post. Constructive organiser, expert motorist (own business before War, R.A.C. and H.F. Certificates), trained typist and telegraphist, etc. Excellent testimonials to ability and character. Moderate salary in return for loyal work.—*E.B. 1021.*

KEEP in touch with the best in modern British art and humour by becoming a subscriber to—

PAN

THE MAGAZINE OF DISTINCTION

Subscription Rates:

	United Kingdom and Abroad: Post Free	*Canada: Post Free*
Six months - -	8s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
Twelve months - -	16s. 0d.	13s. 6d.

Proprietors: ODHAMS PRESS LTD., Long Acre, London, W.C. 2, England.

The All British

Standard

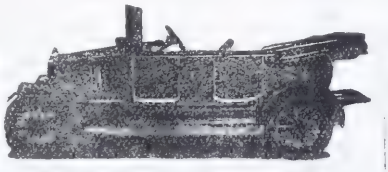
THE CAR FOR THE OWNER DRIVER

Approved Light Car with an OVERSEAS reputation for Reliability under any conditions.

The high clearance and long wheelbase are just two features that help to make the STANDARD LIGHT CAR the Car for the OWNER-DRIVER.

• • • •

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES OVERSEAS.



THE STANDARD MOTOR CO., Ltd., Coventry, England.

OVERSEAS TRADE BUREAU

One of the most important factors in the Club's policy since its inception, in 1910, is the promotion of British Overseas Trade, and many hundreds of Members in all parts of the world are in daily correspondence with London Headquarters on commercial matters. The Overseas Trade Bureau is specially organised to help overseas Members who wish to be put into touch with Home Firms, and for this purpose the Department is maintained, free of charge, for the service of Members. Each month we print a selection of typical enquiries received concerning overseas trade. The examples published represent but a few of the large number received. It is impossible to publish every trade enquiry, owing to lack of space at our disposal. On the other hand, every enquiry is dealt with carefully by the Bureau, whether published in the magazine or not. The following are a few further extracts to hand by recent mails. Members wishing to avail themselves of the free service of the Bureau should send their enquiries to The Overseas Trade Bureau, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

ONE-MAN PLOUGH.—"Some time ago I saw a photograph of a one-man plough, which I believe is worked by pressure of the foot. As I cannot afford a tractor and animals won't live owing to the prevalence of the tsetse fly, perhaps some of these new inventions now coming into the market might be suitable for my requirements. The soil here is light and slightly sandy." Enquiry 2024, Portuguese East Africa.

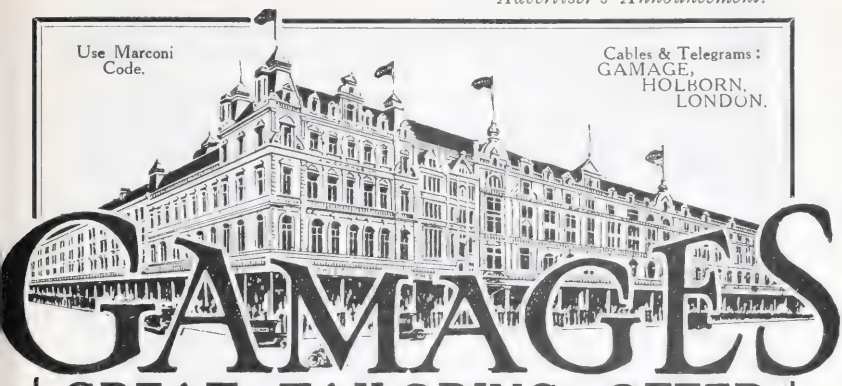
AGENCIES FOR CUBA. I am prepared to represent any class of business, both for Cuba and adjacent countries. At present I have connections with the following: Manchester cotton goods, Belfast linens, Nottingham laces and Bradford woollens and suitings, and, therefore, do not wish to connect up with any of the above lines. I would like, if possible, to secure any good agencies for this part, including cement, coal, sewing cotton, tinned milk, ladies' and men's wear, hosiery, etc. I am also anxious to get into touch with leaf tobacco and cigar importers in the United Kingdom and also sugar buyers. In this connection I should be pleased to act as their buyer." Enquiry 2025, Cuba.

WAGGON WHEELS AND AXLES. "I have for immediate disposal at a very low figure wheels and axles (for 29-inch gauge), also axle boxes and support frames from 100 five-ton coal waggons, in perfect condition, and am anxious to get in touch with prospective purchasers in India or the East."—Enquiry 2006, Straits Settlements.

WEST INDIES. "I would much appreciate your putting me in touch with responsible manufacturers interested in having their products introduced in the West Indies and Latin America. Personally, I have travelled these territories before for American manufacturers and can present A1 credentials of my satisfactory results, when desired."—Enquiry 2026, Pa., U.S.A.

Use Marconi Code.

Cables & Telegrams: GAMAGE, HOLBORN, LONDON.



GAMAGES

GREAT TAILORING OFFER

Readers the World over who know the Gamage Reputation for Good Clothes will welcome this special offer of

MADE TO MEASURE SUITS

in our famous All Wool INDIGO SERGE or Smart CHEVIOT TWEEDS. West End cut and fit, finest linings and pockets. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or purchase money returned to customer. *Patterns and self-measurement forms with tape measure free on request.*

75/-

READY TO WEAR SUITS

Made of the finest hard-wearing YORKSHIRE TWEEDS. Plain or fancy Greys, Browns and Mixtures. The cut, fit and style are on the very latest lines. Sizes in stock: 34 to 42 in. chest. *When ordering give chest measurement (taken over waistcoat), height and inside leg measurement.*

49/6

THIS BOOK

is the wonderful volume that brings London's Premier Shopping Centre right into your home; there to become your Shopping guide, no matter what your requirements may be. Send for your copy to-day . . . no obligations whatever, and it is absolutely

FREE

GAMAGES : HOLBORN : LONDON : ENGLAND.

Please mention "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers.

OVERSEAS

Overseas Trade Bureau.

DESICCATED EGGS.—"These were supplied to our South African troops in the German East African campaign. As I have become interested in egg production I shall be glad to learn how eggs are desiccated, both for keeping properties and to circumvent the postal prohibition of carrying eggs in shell in South Africa."—Enquiry 2027, South Africa.

MICA.—"I am anxious to obtain the name of a firm interested in mica and would like to know the present ruling prices of mica on the open market."—Enquiry 2028, West Africa.

STILL ENGINE.—"Could you recommend any publications containing complete descriptions of the Still engine and the Todd Uniflow engine, as mentioned in 'Overseas'?"—Enquiry 2029, U.S.A.

TRADE WITH INDIA.—"I am anxious to know how to set about getting trade rates, etc., to buy goods from wholesale shops. I hope to start a small agency up here, but it does not pay me to get things out from home unless they are at trade rates. Could you also let me know of any hat shop in England, London, or elsewhere that would teach hat making, either for payment or for services rendered. Where is the best place in London to get cooking lessons, and what is the charge per lesson?"—Enquiry 2030, Kashmir.

STATIONERY.—"During my spare time I do commission work. Yesterday, while on my usual rounds, a firm of stationers gave me the enclosed envelope, asking me to let them know at the earliest possible moment the price of 1,000, 250,000, 500,000 and 1,000,000. Would you be so kind as to send this envelope to a firm which could execute orders at the lowest possible rates, asking them to send me a full range of samples of cheap paper?"—Enquiry 2031, Africa.

CINEMATOGRAPH.—"I shall be glad if you will kindly forward me at your earliest convenience full details of a cinematograph, complete with all its accessories, to be exhibited before about 200 persons, complete catalogue of films and fire extinguishers."—Enquiry 2032, P.E., Africa.

FILMS.—"I desire to get into touch with home firms interested in second-hand cinema films and cinematograph cameras for tropical use, cinema sound effects, conjuring appliances. To purchase outright or form a circuit in East Africa and Uganda."—Enquiry 2033, Uganda, British East Africa.

EDIBLE OILS.—"We shall be pleased if you will put us in touch with first-class manufacturers of edible oils in England."—Enquiry 2034, Malta.

AGENTS WANTED.—"Member, the representative of a Danish tinned and butter, milk and cream firm and a Scotch whisky firm, wishes to appoint sub-agents on small commission, running into large figures, in the Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, British East Africa, Tanganyika and Zanzibar."—Enquiry 2035, Natal.

"SOUTH AMERICA."—"Commercial gentleman just returned from South America wishes to meet a working partner with a view to forming a trading company."—Enquiry 2022, Ilford.

SOUTH SEAS.—"Planter in the South Seas would like to hear from an ex Army or Navy officer, with finance, who would be interested in investing in a most healthy planting investment in South Seas. Returns, say, five years, up to 30 to 40 per cent. on investment. Healthy climate and interesting life."—Enquiry 2023, British Solomon Islands.

Your money back if your Omne Tempus lets in the rain

(Signed) Samuel Brothers Ltd.

and no other raincoat possesses it. Why?—because rain will get through any Rubberless Raincoat unless it is an

S.B. LTD.

"Omne Tempus"

To your measure (patterns & booklet post free) or Ready for Wear in your size

We send thousands out annually overseas, and here is a flattering comment from J. H. S., Capt., A.O.D.

"I remember doubting the waterproof qualities of my 'Omne Tempus' when I bought it. I must apologise, and say that it stands South African rain, which is sufficient.

"Please make me another. . . . Unfortunately, my last one was stolen a week or so ago."

Samuel Brothers Ltd.

UNIVERSAL OUTFITTERS

LUDGATE HILL E.C.4 AND OXFORD CIRCUS W.1

LONDON

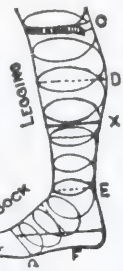
Established 1830.

Well-known

ORTHOPÆDIC SPECIALISTS

OFFER INSTANT RELIEF FOR VARICOSE VEINS

Simple Treatment Cures Pain.



Swollen Tissues, or Varicose Veins, are most painful, and need prompt attention, otherwise expensive operations may follow. The wearing of the "Walcur" stocking brings instant relief, the sagging pains and the general weariness of the limbs disappear as if by magic. The Walcur Hosiery Co. are Scientific Specialists—anatomical experts—and no case is too difficult for them. They guarantee to bring you relief.

80,000 Successes.

Over eighty thousand people have been treated with success by the "Walcur." This fact has induced the Walcur Hosiery Co. to offer *Overseas* Readers this splendid surgical aid at the **very moderate price of 12/6,** plus postage. The "Walcur" Stocking fits like a glove, never wrinkles, rubs or cuts the limb. It is made in three colours—white, drab or pink. There is no elastic hosiery equal to "Walcur."

SPECIAL OFFER.

Send your name and address, with measurement of the limb, together with remittance for **12/6,** and cost for postage, when the "Walcur" will be mailed to you at once.

POST THIS COUPON

WALCUR HOSIERY CO.,
8, Old Cavendish St.,
London, W. 1, England.

Please supply me with one "WALCUR" Elastic Stocking at SPECIAL price of **12/6,** for which I enclose remittance. My measurements are enclosed.

(*Write name clearly*)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....*Overseas*

OVERSEAS

Overseas Trade Bureau.

WEST AFRICA.—"This feature in your excellent little magazine is well worth pushing. I shall be pleased to give any particulars I can to any one regarding details of positions on the 'coast.' I consider it an excellent opportunity for a single man who really intends to 'stick it,' and there are always positions vacant out here."—E. Molecey, John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Santa Isabel, Fernando Po, Spanish Guinea, West Africa.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.—"I write to suggest that watch and clock makers should issue spare parts and a book of instructions for cleaning and repairing. Those of us who live abroad know the endless annoyance of being unable to get a clock cleaned—a watch glass renewed without having to pay an exorbitant price, and very often having one's watch ruined. I recently sent a watch for a new watch glass. On return the second hand would not go round. It had been bent, and the glass was too thin to allow of its motion. The same with eyeglasses. Both opticians and watch makers out here put every obstacle in the way of customers doing their own repairs, and charge exorbitant rates for their work."—Miss K. O. Vaughan, Srinagar, Kashmir, India.

OPTICIAN.—"A qualified sight-testing optician, with a great deal of experience overseas, would be glad to hear of any openings in any part of the world, either for employment or for starting on his own account. At present employed here, but anxious to escape another winter season."—Enquiry 2036, London.

CAPITALISTS.—"Could you advise me as to a means of getting in touch with capitalists with a view to submitting them schemes for the forming of companies or private undertakings?"—Enquiry 2037, South America.

AGENTS WANTED.—"We are anxious to obtain agents for hand-made laces, embroideries, household linen, and hand-woven carpets. Business will be done in the usual way, and we can assure the best attention and good work. We may mention that this is an all-British firm."—Enquiry 2038, Shanghai.

TRADE WITH CANADA.—"We are anxious to get into touch with a business house for the disposal of our patent rights in Canada. There are four patents: (a) A portal power hoist; (b) power friction-clutch winches; (c) manure grappler, adaptable for other purposes; (d) interlocking sack grip. We are sure that if we could get in touch with the right house for these machines there is a large market in Canada and a very extensive and profitable business could be built up."—Enquiry 2039, Surrey.

PIPES.—"I intend stocking a line of smoking pipes in my hotel. Will you please ask a few of the leading wholesale pipe manufacturers to forward, without delay, their illustrated price list of pipes, etc., per doz. and by the gross? I require a line that would retail in England (pre-war prices) at from two to four shillings up to, say, one pound in meerschaum."—Enquiry 2040, Atlin, B.C., Canada.

TWO GUINEAS will be paid every month to the writer of the best article of 750 words describing "A Day of My Life." Please write only on one side of the paper and remember that events which may seem humdrum to you will be of great interest to your fellow-readers.

Direct to Wearer at First Cost

GUARANTEED AVERAGE SAVING OF 30%

It does not matter in whatever part of the world you live, we guarantee to supply you with the best quality Clothes at first cost. We have been established for many years, supplying the requirements of Overseas Folk, Gentlemen or Ladies, and out of 15,000 Garments supplied last year, 12 only were returned. We can with confidence seek your custom. Our suits are perfectly and individually cut to customers' own measurements and best-class linings and finish and are supplied in all weights. We specially cater for Tropical Clothing. All we ask is your trial order. Remember your remittance is returned if not completely satisfied.

Special Line solid Worsted Suit or Costume, tropical weight, to measure for £5. 24 different shades and designs.

Write for latest Book of Fashions (100 free patterns) and ingenious self-measurement form. All cloths are priced per yard—we cut any length.

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& COMPANY (OLD HILL) LTD

1, COLONIAL HOUSE

OLD HILL, STAFFORDSHIRE

ENGLAND

JACKSON'S

FLOOR POLISH
FURNITURE CREAM AND VARNISH
STAINS

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF 66 YEARS.

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T. S. JACKSON & SONS, LTD., LONDON, S.E. 1, ENGLAND.

Write for interesting Book—"Floors Flowers and Furniture," sent *free* to "Overseas" readers.

CLUB MEMBERS

wishing to preserve their copies of "Overseas," in complete sets for reference, use the

OVERSEAS BINDING CASE

This is supplied to Members at **3/-**, post paid, to any address in the world. The Cases are in **Red Art Linen,** of stout and durable quality, and form an attractive and useful addition to the Member's Desk or Bookshelf.

Cases contain Six numbers.

Binding case orders, fulfilled in strict rotation, should be addressed to the Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, and marked "Binding Case Dept."

Advertiser's Announcement.

The Empire's Debt of Honour to Ex-Officers of H.M. Imperial Forces

The Officers' Association

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Presidents:

Admiral of the Fleet EARL BEATTY, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Field-Marshal EARL HAIG, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Air-Marshal Sir H. M. TRENCHARD, K.C.B., D.S.O.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The object of the above Association is to create a large National Fund to fulfil the Nation's obligations in the following respects:

(1) To aid the wives and assist in maintaining and educating the children of Officers who were killed in the War.

(2) To assist Officers who are totally or partially disabled, and their families, and all those who are otherwise prevented from earning their living.

(3) To assist other Officers in distress, and to help them to find employment.

We still have a Debt of Honour to redeem. 46,000 Officers laid down their lives for their Country and 97,000 Officers were wounded.

The Self-Governing Dominions and Colonies have a common obligation with the Mother Country to assist these men and their dependants wherever they may be domiciled within the Empire. Only by uniting in a full recognition of our obligations to those who have fought and suffered that we may prosper can we hope to relieve the existing distress which is a stain on the fair name of the British Empire, and while the activities of the Officers' Association at home are bearing fruit, much has yet to be accomplished.

Contributions, however small, to the "British Standard Exporter Over-Seas Fund," on behalf of the Officers' Association, will be gratefully received, and all communications on the subject should be addressed to—

Mr. E. Noel Barker, *Hon. Treasurer,*
"British Standard Exporter Over-Seas Fund."
Bloomsbury Hall,
26, Hart Street,
London, W.C. 1.

Please mention "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers.

MAY WE PLEAD

with our readers to come to the aid of the British Home and Hospital for Incurables? This Institution, in which Queen Alexandra has long taken great personal interest, is for Incurable Sufferers of **THE MIDDLE CLASSES ONLY;** for men and women of education and refinement who are now (after long struggle) completely incapacitated by incurable disease. There is the Home to be maintained. There are the pensions to be provided. And there is the long pathetic "Waiting List." Can you help? Will you? Now?

British Home & Hospital for Incurables,

Streatham, S.W.

Patroness: **H.M. Queen Alexandra.** - *Patron:* **H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.** - *Secretary:* **Edgar Penman.**

Office: 72, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

(MEMBERS' EXCHANGE—Continued from p. 101.)

Members' Exchange.

Overseas visitors to the Old Country are received as paying guests by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jebb at their country house, The Lyth, Ellesmere (one mile) in the heart of the Shropshire Lake District, near the Welsh border. Charming surroundings, home produce. Electric light, telephone, etc. Excellent road centre (Shrewsbury, 15 miles; Llangollen, 15; Chester, 25). Cars accommodated. Terms on application. References required.

EXCHANGE OF STAMPS.—R. M. Freshwater, Villa St. Paul, Avenue de Casino, Malo-les-Bains, Nord, France.—"I am a keen stamp collector (amateur), and shall be glad to exchange stamps with Members of the Over-Seas Club in any part of the world. I have also a collection of 2,500 different stamps, all genuine, which I should like to dispose of, and, therefore, shall be glad to receive any offers for same."

Eustace F. Baxter, Viamonte 470, Pueblo Gral Paz, Cordoba, Argentine, South America.—"To complete a collection of stamped envelopes am short of the following states:—Gibraltar, Russia, St. Pierre Miquelon, Grenada, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Algeria, Gold Coast, Kenya Colony, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, Japan, Korea, Mesopotamia, New Hebrides, Nauru and Niue. Can any Member assist me to obtain the above?"

Captain H. R. Hone, M.C., The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda, Africa.—"I shall be very glad if Members will send me any spare British colonial stamps they may have. As I am not an advanced collector, I cannot offer any good stamps in exchange, but shall be pleased to send any used or unused stamps of East Africa and Uganda Members require. I have also a few duplicates of the commoner values of the current Indian and South African issues."

SAVE THE CHILDREN

and make them

GOOD AND USEFUL CITIZENS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY

gives

HOME LIFE, EFFICIENT TRAINING, RELIGIOUS - EDUCATION. -

4,219 now in the Homes.
Over 25,000 rescued.

Gifts gratefully received by Secretary,
Rev. W. Fowell Swann, M.A.,
Old Town Hall,
Kennington Road,
London, S.E. 11.

Cheques, etc., crossed and payable "Waifs & Strays."

SPECIAL LINES.

Look at following:

The London Pocket Microscope - - 2/3
(Of great use to Stamp Collectors).
Needle Compass - - 1/9
Card Float Compass - 2/-
Planispheres - - 2/- & 3/-
Watchmaker's Glasses - - 2/- & 3/-
Microscopic Mounting Glasses, per doz. - **6d.**
Prisms - - - - 2/6
Postage on any of the above: Home, 3d., Foreign, 9d.
School Microscope, 1 power - - - 18/6
Carriage: Home, 1/6, Abroad, 4/6.
Postal Order must accompany order.

Write to us whenever you want
Gymnasium Outfits, Club Outfits, Medals and Badges, Lanterns and Lantern Slides,
or any other items of interest to boys.

J. W. BUTCHER,

DEPT. O.,
2 & 3, Ludgate Circus Buildings, London, E.C. 4.

THE GREAT NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS AMONGST OUR GALLANT

SAILORS & FISHERMEN AND THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

THE SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY, which has an Honorary Relieving Officer in every Village and Town on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, **NEEDS FUNDS** for its Work.
WILL YOU SEND A CONTRIBUTION to the Secretary—

G. E. MAUDE, Esq.,
Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1?

Patron: H.M. THE KING. Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

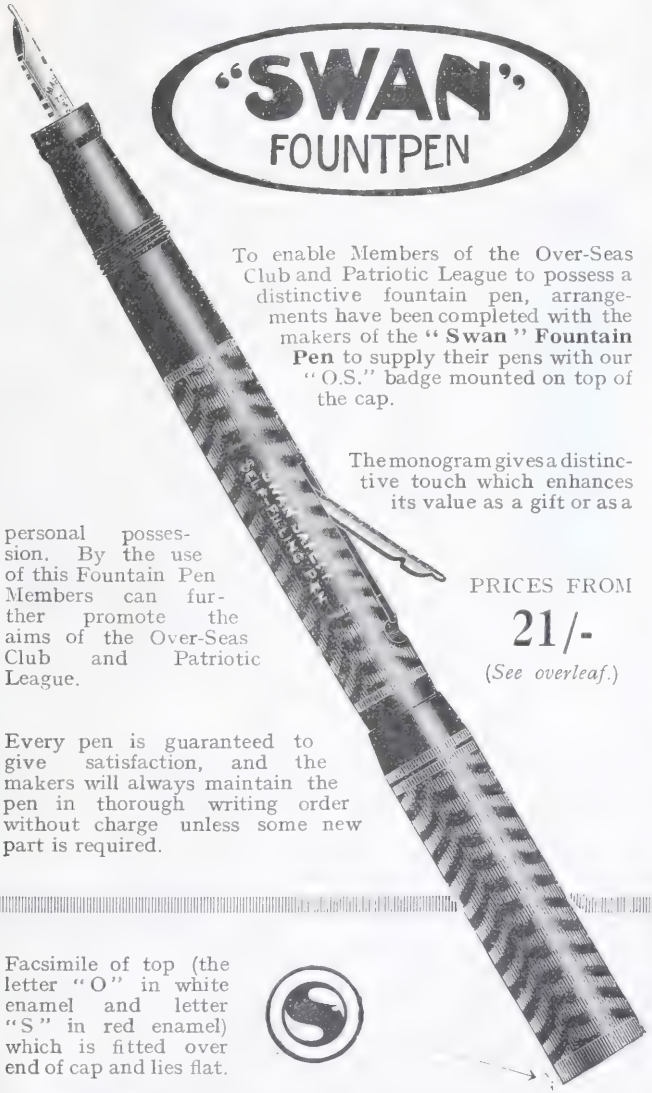
ENGLAND.

PLEASE HELP US

TO RE-OPEN OUR CLOSED WARDS.

Contributions to THE VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN, *Chairman.*

THE "OVERSEAS"



To enable Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League to possess a distinctive fountain pen, arrangements have been completed with the makers of the **"Swan" Fountain Pen** to supply their pens with our "O.S." badge mounted on top of the cap.

The monogram gives a distinctive touch which enhances its value as a gift or as a personal possession. By the use of this Fountain Pen Members can further promote the aims of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

PRICES FROM

21/-

(*See overleaf.*)

Every pen is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and the makers will always maintain the pen in thorough writing order without charge unless some new part is required.

Facsimile of top (the letter "O" in white enamel and letter "S" in red enamel) which is fitted over end of cap and lies flat.

THE "OVERSEAS"

"SWAN" FOUNTPEN

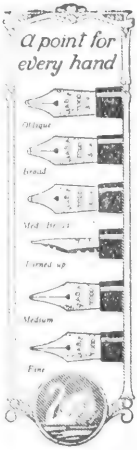
Section of Safety Cap.

Nib Points in O.S. "Swan" Pens.

Illustrated here are various nib points in common use, although there is a large variety in addition. Where possible it is advisable to enclose a sample steel nib with order, worn just to the state best liked, a specimen of hand-writing, and leave the selection of a suitable pen to us. When this is impracticable these illustrations will assist in making a choice.

O.S. "Swan" Safety S.-F. Pens.

The "Safety" screw cap has an inner cap which not only protects the nib but encloses it as in a sealed tube. A "Swan Safety" cannot leak and may be carried in any position.



Prices of O.S. Pens (Self-fillers).

Unmounted (with silver badge on cap) ...	**21/-**
18ct. rolled gold band (with 18ct. rolled gold badge on cap)	**30/-**
18ct. solid gold band (with 18ct. solid gold badge on cap)	**55/-**

All orders for the Over-Seas Club "Swan" Pen should be sent to The Organiser, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, England, **together with remittance.**

Orders will be executed in strict rotation, the prices quoted **including postage** (registered).

ORDER FORM.

THE ORGANISER,
THE OVER-SEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE,
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Please send me ..... Overseas "Swan" Pen to the address below, by registered post (postage paid). Remittance for £..... to cover cost is enclosed herewith.
(Please write name and address in PRINT characters.)

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

OPTIMISM

AND

MATTERS OF FACT

WE are not despondent ; work on behalf of suffering children is too full of recompense for that.

But certain facts must be faced. Trade depression is beginning to tell upon our work. It has enormously increased its costs, and it has deprived some of our supporters of their power to give.

Will new friends who are more happily circumstanced bear this in mind and help us in our resolve that the children—our 3,500 orphaned, friendless, and in many cases crippled and afflicted children—shall be

The LAST to SUFFER?

The need, alas! knows no abatement.

Gifts and enquiries should be addressed to :—

THE PRINCIPAL (Rev. W. HODSON SMITH),

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson),

104-122, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Treasurers :

J. R. BARLOW, Esq., M.A., J.P.
Sir CHARLES C. WAKEFIELD, Bart., C.B.E.

BROKEN BY THE WAR

NO plight is more sad than that of brave men, broken in and by the War, now suffering all the agonies and miseries of the severer forms of Neurasthenia and Mental Collapse. We owe them a debt incalculable. They helped to save our country from ruin. Let us help to save them from drifting into the soul-destroying atmosphere of a Lunatic Asylum in the hour of their great need.

THE EX-SERVICES WELFARE SOCIETY

(Registered under War Charities Act, 1916),

to which His Majesty the King has graciously sent a contribution, recently opened its first Home for such sufferers, and appeals for funds for maintenance.

PLEASE SEND HELP

to the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., c/o Lloyd's Bank, 164, Finchley Road, N.W. 3. Particulars obtainable from the Society's Office.

20, Craven Road,
Hyde Park, LONDON, W. 2.

MEN WHO DIE

n the Battle of Life after long and expensive illnesses, which exhaust their funds and the strength of their widows, often leave small children totally unprovided for. There is *NO* "Army pension" for such cases and the distress is acute. We have spent 163 years relieving these Orphans. The last three families that we helped were of eight, eleven, and six, each including babies of a few months, whose claims to constant care kept the widows at home and prevented their going out to work for their own living. Our family at our Homes at Maitland Park, N.W., is at present over 300 strong, and we need £20,000 annually to maintain our work. This has to be raised by voluntary gifts. Small sums are helpful if you cannot give largely. WILL YOU HELP these fatherless children by sending a donation to the Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. LORD MARSHALL, K.C.V.O., mentioning this magazine?

THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL AND ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE.

Offices:
73, Cheapside, LONDON, E.C. 2.
Secretary:
FRED. J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S.

SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of

LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

(Under Royal Patronage)

♣ ♣ ♣

Dear Friends,

Once again I plead for the General Fund of this Society. £2,000 is needed, and needed at once. Gifts of £5 and upwards will be thankfully received, also smaller sums from those who cannot afford to give large ones.

There are many people who may not be able to help in their life-time, from them I beg a legacy however small. Every one who can, I hope will help us, for unless we get the sum needed it will be very serious, as the Society cannot exist for long unless the General Fund is supported.

♣ ♣ ♣

Hon. Sec.,
EDITH SMALLWOOD,
Lancaster House, Malvern.

From Rock and Tempest.

320 Merchant Seamen, men who have run the gauntlet of the fiercest storms, now find themselves in poverty and need your assistance.

887 Widows of Seamen and 1100 Dependent Children

are also wanting help, which we are compelled to withhold because funds are low. Will you bring a ray of sunshine into their lives by sending a donation immediately?

THOS SCOTT, *Secretary*,
British Merchant Seamen and their Dependents' Fund,
Tower Building, LIVERPOOL.

THE RED TRIANGLE HOSPITALITY LEAGUE

This Department of the Y.M.C.A. is co-operating with the Over-Seas Club in service for strangers and lonely men, and in

Helping the MAN Who is DOWN.

FOR many, the times are still badly out of joint. Every day *scores* of men are coming to the end of their endurance. They are faced with despair or loneliness—often with both. They are losing their grip upon themselves, and are beginning to drift on the rocks.

Help us to help these men to pull themselves together—to make another effort to get back to that position of self-respect and progress that they held before the War played havoc with their chances in life.

To these men roaming aimlessly about the streets, feeling "No one cares, so why should I?." the Red Triangle Hospitality League holds out a helping hand.

During the past year the League has

—gathered in **94,895** men from the streets.
—given a warm welcome in the Y.M.C.A. Social Rooms to **351,165.**
—secured free hospitality in private homes for **2,492.**
—directed or conducted to available lodgings, **42,955.**
—secured employment for **2,214.**
—answered **341,195** enquiries of extraordinary variety.

To maintain this branch of our work
Your Help is Urgently Needed.

SEND A DONATION TO-DAY

to :—Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., Hon. Treasurer, Red Triangle Hospitality League, 25, Montague Street, London, W.C. 1, England (and crossed London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.), or to the Hon. Organiser, Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, England.

The Salvation Army

Friend and Protector of the Child.

EXCLUSIVE of the babies in Maternity Homes, the Salvation Army has to-day accommodation for 4,845 children in 112 Homes at home and abroad. Two or three of the Homes in England are devoted to the rescue of little girls who have been subject to outrages too terrible to repeat, often enough at the hands of their own fathers.

IN all these Homes every attempt is made to maintain the real "home" atmosphere, and to exclude any hint of the "institution." Corporal punishment is unknown. The Salvation Army holds that fear and coercion can achieve nothing permanently good—that love and kindness are the only passports to the human soul.

IT says much for the Salvation Army's methods that the Warden in charge of one of the Homes was able to report satisfactorily upon every girl she sent out over a period of twelve years.

The Salvation Army, which depends entirely upon voluntary contributions, is most urgently in need of funds to carry on its work amongst children. Will you not help by sending a contribution (no matter how small) to

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH,
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

STAR AND GARTER HOME

FOR

DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS,

RICHMOND, SURREY, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED by the British Red Cross Society, under the patronage of H.M. the Queen, as a permanent memorial of the Great War. On the site of the old Star & Garter Hotel, of famous memory, a noble building is being erected to accommodate about 200 men. To hasten building operations the temporary Hospital in the Annexe of the Hotel, opened in January, 1916, for Sailors and Soldiers paralysed by wounds, has been removed to the Seaside Branch at Sandgate, Kent.

The Star & Garter Committee appeals to the benevolence of our friends and kinsmen overseas on behalf of the Building Fund which, notwithstanding the generous support it has received both at home and abroad, is in need of further help, in consequence of the enormously increased price of labour and materials.

Address all subscriptions to:

THE SECRETARY, STAR & GARTER COMMITTEE,
19, Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

AS FAR FLUNG AS THE EMPIRE AND AS POWERFUL.

The British & Foreign Sailors' Society

1818 **1921**

IN SERVICE FOR THE SAILOR

Next to the Bluejacket it is the Men of the Mercantile Marine upon whom we rely to keep our honoured flag flying in the far corners of the Globe.

FOR OVER 100 YEARS

this Society has, with the help of a generous public, made the arduous tasks of these men less dreary, and their lonely lives brighter.

OUR MANIFEST EFFORTS INCLUDE:—

1. Training British Boys for British Ships.
2. Providing Homes and Centres all over the World where Sailors may obtain rest and comfort.
3. Maintaining a Home for 30 orphans of Sailors who fell at Jutland and other places.
4. Providing Floating Libraries for ships, and literature for lightships and lonely lighthouse keepers.
5. Providing instant relief to destitute Seamen and their dependents.
6. Ministering to the Sailors' spiritual and material needs in the manner most appreciated.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

Will you help this important LINK OF EMPIRE to carry out its programme by sending a donation to:—

SIR FREDK. GREEN, K.B.E., Treasurer, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

General Secretary: **Mr. Herbert E. Barker.**

Bankers: **Bank of England.**

Women's Auxiliary: **The Ladies Guild.**

President: **The Dowager Lady Dimsdale, O.B.E.**

THE

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

(Founded 1891 —— Incorporated 1893).

HAS NO ENDOWMENT.

WANTED
1,000,000 Shillings.

WILL YOU HELP

The Church Lads' Brigade to Continue its Great Work Among Lads for Church and State?

Patron: H.M. THE KING.
President: FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T.

Vice-Presidents: THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

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and prices are high.

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Cheques payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Founder's Day Fund" and crossed, may be addressed to the Director, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Stileman, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

Please mention "Overseas" July, 1921, when remitting.

"There is nothing in the world too fine for the Mercantile Marine of this Country for the work they have done during the present war."—LORD JELLICOE.

An Appeal for the

Captain Fryatt Memorial Fund

THIS Fund was instituted in August, 1916, to perpetuate the memory of that very gallant Officer, Captain Fryatt, of the S.S. "Brussels," who so heroically went to his doom in the cause of the Allies.

Its purposes are for the alleviation of suffering and distress, primarily due to the War, arising amongst the Officers of the Merchant Service and their Widows and Orphans.

Will YOU Help Us

to carry on the Good Work the Fund has already done and is doing?

You owe a great deal to the Merchant Service and Contributions are Sadly Needed

They will be thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary:

Lieut. T. W. MOORE, C.B.E., R.N.R.
The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool

LEST WE FORGET

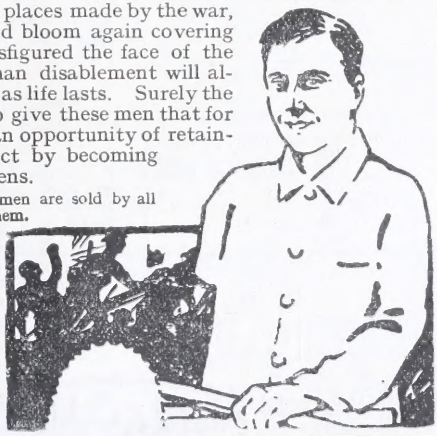
the men who gallantly held the positions at the front, but lost their positions at home.

"I WANT to work, but no one seems able to give me a job." This is the heart-breaking remark of thousands of maimed and broken ex-Service men who sacrificed positions and prospects by responding to "The Call." It is true that these men are unemployable in ordinary Workshops and Factories, for in these days of keen competition a one-armed, or paralysed, or legless man is not a profit-making worker; but, after all, they fought for the Homeland and lost their limbs and powers of action in the service of us all.

THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS

are doors through which these men, who served and suffered, can enter the hive of Industry and show that, given the chance, they can make their lives as useful to the Nation as they were before the handicap of war's casualties crippled their possibilities. In these Workshops—the only Memorial to one of our greatest soldiers—these men are trained in useful occupations and provided with permanent employment at good wages. Over 2,300 men have already been admitted into the Workshops but there is a far greater number whose requests to enter have to be refused because money is needed for machinery and maintenance. Will you help the Committee to help these men?

THINK what it means to be disabled. Most of the evils that afflict human nature: disease, poverty, grief—if they do not kill—pass on. But the armless, the legless, the paralysed men—legacies of the war—are maimed for the duration of their lives. In the desert places made by the war, flowers will grow and bloom again covering up the scars that disfigured the face of the earth, but the human disablement will always remain as long as life lasts. Surely the least we can do is to give these men that for which they crave—an opportunity of retaining their self-respect by becoming self-supporting citizens.



The goods made by the men are sold by all leading retailers. Buy them.

HELP THE FUND also by sending a cheque or money order payable to the Chairman of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund.

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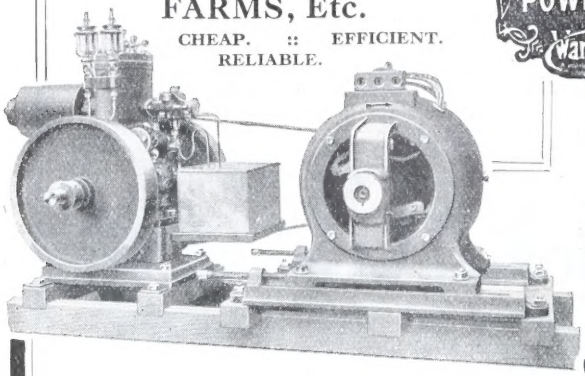

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Operate on PETROL ESSENCE, PARAFFIN, KEROSENE or GAS.

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

THESE Plants have been in use all over the world for over 12 years, and, owing to their extreme simplicity, small fuel consumption, and reliability, are recommended for Home and Export.

Their strong construction and robust design ensures effective service for years without replacements.

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Complete with Governor, Spark Plug, Ignition Wire, Two Heavy Disc Flywheels, Two Main Bearings, Fuel and Water Tank, Silencer, Injector, High Tension Magneto, Foundation Bolts, Spanners, etc.

DYNAMO.
Shunt Wound Dynamo, wound for 25, 35, 50, 70, 100 or 140 volts, as ordered, suitable for Lighting and Charging, complete with Slide Rails.

Engine and Dynamo mounted together on substantial hardwood skids ready for bolting down to floor.

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Slate Panel having mounted thereon all necessary switches, fuses, meters, etc., for efficient control of Plant and Battery.

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Best English Make open glass box type cells.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

	W.S. 1	W.S. 2	W.S. 3
Size			
Brake Horse-Power	2¼	3¼	4¼
Dynamo Watts	1000	1500	2000
Volts	25/35	50/70	50/70
Size of Battery Recommended	(13) 120 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 100 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 120 Amp. hour Cells
Generating Set Complete, as illustrated, with Tanks (Water and Fuel), Piping, Foundation Bolts and Spanners	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 120 0 0	£ s. d. 144 0 0
Switchboard	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Battery Complete with Acid ...	50 15 0	74 10 0	105 10 0
Total	170 15 0	214 10 0	269 10 0

SHIPPING SPECIFICATIONS (APPROXIMATE).

	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.
Generating Set & Switchboard	W.S. 60×30×31	1 7½	W.S. 70×33×34	2. 10	W.S. 75×36×37	3. 11½
Battery (less Acid)	18 cu. ft.	6½	24 cu. ft.	8	36 cu. ft.	14

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JUST ONE MINUTE, PLEASE!

DO you know that the blind population of Greater London is 7,050 ?

And that only 450 of them are in workshops, because there is no accommodation for more ?

We are all of us going through hard times, every one throughout the Empire.

But however hard our lot, we are not suffering under the terrible handicap of physical blindness.

£250,000 is a large sum of money.

It is needed ***NOW*** for

THE GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

which is a great combined effort being made by the National Institute for the Blind and the eight London Workshops for the Blind :—

Association for the Welfare of the Blind,

Barclay Workshop for Blind Women,

Blind Employment Factory,

Eyes to the Blind Society,

London Association for the Blind,

London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind,

West London Workshops for the Blind,

The Workshop for the Blind of Kent,

to increase employment and assist the unemployed.

These funds are all Registered under The Blind Persons Act, 1920.

THEIR NEED IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, at the Office of the Fund, 14, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2. Cheques should be made payable to "The Greater London Fund for the Blind," and crossed "London County, Westminster and Parr's, Ltd., Covent Garden Branch."

How does the
National Institute for the Blind
Help Blind Folk?

1. It bears a very heavy financial responsibility for many important institutions all over Great Britain for the training and education of the blind, and provides practically all the Braille literature for the whole British Empire.

2. It maintains the most up-to-date and best-equipped School of Massage in the country for blind people of both sexes, and takes practical steps to help ex-students to build remunerative careers.

3. It is the sole producer of literature in Moon type for the entire English-speaking world.

4. It has a widely-developed department for the printing and dissemination of Braille music, without which blind musicians would be helpless.

5. It maintains an old-established and far-reaching organisation for visiting, assisting, and training the blind in their own homes.

6. It expends thousands of pounds annually on the relief of needy blind persons.

7. It undertakes the financial responsibility and conduct of Worcester College for blind boys, and the newly-established college at Chorley Wood for blind girls.

8. It cares for the Deaf-Blind—those condemned to life-long darkness and silence.

9. It is responsible for the upkeep of Hoole Bank, Chester, for blind persons of good social position who are unable to maintain themselves in comfort.

10. It maintains a home at Clifton for blind women of the poorer classes, and a similar home at Brighton; also a hostel for blind women workers in London.

11. It carries out much important research work with regard to apparatus and materials generally of wide importance to the blind, and the manufacture of these.

12. It maintains the only home in the Empire for blind babies—"Sunshine House" at Chorley Wood—and proposes to equip and maintain several more "Sunshine Houses."

The proper discharge of these obligations depends entirely upon the generous response of the public.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

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